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HISTORY
OF
THE JURIDICAL SOCIETY
OF EDINBURGH.

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OF
THE JURIDICAL SOCIETY
OF EDINBURGH.



EDINBURGH : PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

MDCCLXXV.



NOTE.

It was the intention of the Committee having charge of the preparation of this Volume to have issued it immediately after the Centenary celebration, but the professional engagements of the Members and other causes rendered this impracticable.

The Volume is now submitted, and the Committee think that it will be found not uninteresting—both to present Members of the Society and to the friends of those who took part in its labours in its earlier days—as tracing the History of the Society during the first hundred years of its existence.

Complete Lists of the Members and Office-bearers from the commencement are subjoined. The preparation of these has been attended with considerable trouble, and though the Committee have made every possible effort to ensure accuracy and completeness, they cannot hope that they have been entirely successful.

The Lord Justice-General and several of the other speakers on the occasion of the Centenary Dinner have kindly revised the proofs of their speeches.

The Committee desire to avail themselves of this opportunity of acknowledging the services of Mr William Reid, W.S., who kindly undertook the duty of editing the work, and has discharged it in a manner which they are sure will meet with the approval and gratitude of the Society.

EDINBURGH, *November* 1875.

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HISTORY

OF THE

JURIDICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

CHAPTER I.

FROM FORMATION OF SOCIETY IN 1773 TO 1797.

ON Saturday, 27th February 1773, the following twelve Gentlemen, viz. :—

JOHN RUSSELL jun.,	ALEXANDER ALISON,
ALEXANDER NAIRNE,	ALEXANDER KIDD,
HARIE GUTHRIE jun.,	PHINEAS HALL,
JOHN FARQUHARSON,	THOMAS MACDONALD,
JOHN LESLY,	CHARLES STEWART, and
JOHN BUCHAN,	GEORGE SINCLAIR,

from a consideration, as their minute bears, of the many advantages resulting from Societies in general for the cultivation of any science, associated themselves into a Society for the study of Law, and at their meeting held on that day approved of rules for its regulation, which were subscribed by the Members

present, and engrossed in the Sederunt Book of the newly formed Society. Though these rules have undergone very considerable alterations, we find in them many of the leading principles by which the Society is still governed. At the same meeting an Introductory Discourse was delivered by Mr John Russell, the senior member, the object of which he stated to be to point out the plan of the Institution, and offer some suggestions on its utility. In addition, however, to remarking on the business and objects of the Society, and the duties incumbent on the members, Mr Russell took occasion to advert to the study of the law and the popular prejudices in regard to it, and also to the sources from which the Law of Scotland is derived, thus making the discourse serve as an introduction to the series to be immediately mentioned. The designation adopted by the Society at this meeting was that which it has ever since borne—THE JURIDICAL SOCIETY. The subjects considered by the Society at its institution were purely legal, the introduction of literary essays and the discussion of speculative questions being a subsequent act, rendered expedient by peculiar circumstances.

The amount of work which the Gentlemen originally constituting the Society undertook was very much greater than that now imposed on any member, and such as only ardent zeal could have induced them to attempt or enabled them to perform. In looking at this it must be kept in view that at first the number of Ordinary Members was only twelve—less than half the number at present on the roll; that

the total number of Ordinary Members was limited to twenty; that the members continued Ordinary Members much longer than they do now; and that there was a Summer Session of three, as well as a Winter Session of five, months duration.

In the first place, as it was one object of the Society to go through a regular course of Scots Law, every member in his turn was appointed to prelect on a portion of Erskine's Institute, which was first published in 1773, the year in which the Society was founded, five years after Mr Erskine's death, and was taken as the basis of the readings. The member first on the roll commenced at Title i. of Book II., and each member was bound to inform the Society at the meeting before that at which he fell to discourse how far he intended to proceed, in order to allow the next member time to prepare, each being bound to begin where the immediately preceding discourser left off. This practice was followed for upwards of five years—with this change only, that the Society, after a little experience, found it advisable to take to themselves the right of fixing the portions to be prelected on, instead of leaving that to the discretion of each member—and was then abandoned. During that period the second and first Books of Erskine, and also the third Book, so far as Tit. ix. § 31, were gone through (with, however, many blanks, in consequence of the failure of members to perform duty), and a few of the Discourses, forming two volumes, are still in the library of the Society. These contain the first thirty discourses, extending as far as Tit. ix. § 30, of Book II.

After the discourse had been read, every member in his turn was required to deliver his opinion on the subject and also on the manner in which it had been treated. The President of the day was required to be always well prepared on the subject of discourse, and to deliver his opinion thereon after all the other members. In June 1778 the discourses were discontinued, and in place of them the text only was read by the members, in their order on the roll, the member reading having, at the same time, right to make such remarks as should occur to him, and the discussion then proceeding as formerly. This practice was continued till January 1782.

The next regulation was passed with a view to giving members a competent knowledge of the forms practised in the Courts of Justice, and of all the steps of procedure necessary in any action. It provided that there should be two persons appointed by the Society to act as agents for a pursuer and defender; that the pursuer's agent should libel a summons upon any point of law, which should be tabled and called in the usual form; that the agents should also appoint persons to be counsel for the parties, who should sign a regular outgiving and defences; and that this process should be carried on through all the various steps before the rest of the Society, who should judge of and determine the merits of each particular case which might come before them. This part of the business was highly eulogised in the introductory discourse, and so important was it considered that a provision was made in the laws for the contingency of the

Society finding it inconvenient to take the merits of any such question into consideration at an ordinary meeting, in which event an extraordinary meeting was to be called for the purpose. It is not easy to see how any question of law could be satisfactorily discussed where both pursuer and defender had it in their power to shape their facts according to the case which they were desirous to establish. In the circumstances, it would not be a difficult matter to frame either a relevant summons or a relevant defence, and the consultations between the agent and counsel for either party would more often be as to what facts should be imagined, with a view to their being averred, than what principles of law are applicable to given facts. It is not surprising that the plan was found to be unworkable, and that in little more than a year a resolution was passed to the effect that the regulation for carrying on a process should not be considered as part of the laws.¹

The third branch of duty, and the only one which has come down to the present day, consisted in the discussion of questions of law previously given out, one member being appointed to give in a written opinion. No openers were named. The President of the evening at first—when all the members of the Society acted as Presidents in rotation, and afterwards

¹ It deserves notice that at a later period—1827—a separate Society was founded in Edinburgh to discuss questions relative to Forms of Judicial Procedure. This Society published, for private circulation, a volume of its discussions in 1829. After this effort its brief existence seems to have closed.

when Presidents were annually elected, some member appointed by the Society—gave out a case a fortnight before it was to be discussed, and on the evening of discussion the proposer of the case was bound to produce an opinion of a lawyer, under which were included a judgment of the Court of Session, a Lord Ordinary, or other Judge in a Scotch Court, and an opinion of an Advocate or Writer to the Signet. In some cases more than an opinion was produced, and there is among the preserved cases one—in mercantile law—in which the opinion of an Advocate before the Parliament of Paris, and the opinions of merchants, were produced and accepted as satisfying the law.

The cases, with the answers to them and opinions produced, have been carefully preserved, and are almost all in the library of the Society. The cases at first submitted were not abstract points of law, but detailed A. B. statements of facts which had occurred in practice, followed by queries, often six or seven in number, bringing out the different points that had arisen from them. The cases were very frequently cases which had actually been decided in the Court of Session either by a Lord Ordinary or by the Inner House, and it was thus the judgment of the Court in the very case under consideration that was produced as the "Opinion of a Lawyer,"—a course that was in every respect suitable when there were not daily newspapers, and the only reports of decisions (those published by the Faculty of Advocates) were slow and irregular in their appearance, so that the judgments

of the Court did not at once become generally known. This practice was continued till 1786, when it was resolved that the cases submitted should not necessarily be such as had received the decision of a Judge or the opinion of a lawyer, any member, however, being at liberty to produce these. On the opinion of a lawyer being dispensed with, the practice of taking the vote of the members on the question which had been discussed was introduced.

In June 1775 it was resolved to debate a case every night, instead of once a fortnight as at first, and in 1782, when the discourses were abolished, an additional case for debate was substituted for the discourse of the evening, so that there were then two cases discussed each night. No particular member, however, was appointed to answer the second case, nor was it required that a decision or lawyer's opinion upon it should be produced. Before the end of 1782 this additional case was discontinued, the Society having then taken up the adjustment of the Juridical Styles at their meetings, as will be afterwards more particularly referred to. Questions in Criminal Law were excluded till 1799.

In addition to the work thus imposed on the members, they were in the habit of submitting to the meetings, and discussing, any points of difficulty or interest occurring in their own practice. These questions, which were taken up at the close of the meetings, formed no part of the stated business and

came up without notice, and it was optional to the members to remain during consideration of them.

The meetings were at first held on Saturdays, but in November 1773 the day was changed to Monday, which continued to be the day of meeting till 1802, when it was changed to Wednesday, which has ever since continued to be the day.

At first the members of the Society were drawn almost exclusively from Apprentices to Writers to the Signet. The original Constitution did not limit the membership to any particular class, but it appears to have been to the W.S. Apprentices that the Society chiefly looked for members, the only provisions in the laws for obtaining extraordinary—or, as they were then called, honorary—privileges being, that on any of the members being entered into the Society of Writers to the Signet they should become *ipso facto* Honorary Members, and that the Society might of its own accord confer honorary privileges on any of its members.

Of the other original laws it is not necessary to say much. The meetings were at first held at seven o'clock on Saturday mornings in the Scots Law Classroom in the College; but it appears from the minutes that a considerable portion of the business was transacted in other places—John's Coffee House, Forrest's Coffee House, and the Exchange Coffee House, being constantly mentioned in the older minutes. It was at one or other of these that the cases for discussion were always appointed to be left for the inspection of

members. Frequent entries in the Treasurer's Accounts, unaccompanied by any details, and as "Paid Expenses of Committee on Laws, 15s."—"Paid do. of Committee on Cases, several meetings, £1, 19s. 9d."—appear also to have had a connection with the Coffee Houses. The fine for entering the meeting after seven o'clock was threepence. Whether many members incurred it or not cannot now be told, but it may rather be inferred that they did, or at all events that they found it no easy matter not to do so, from the fact that for the Winter Session the hour was very soon changed to eight o'clock at night, and that not long afterwards a similar change was made on the hour of meeting for the Summer Session. The business must, when the meetings were held in the morning, have been pretty closely confined to the discussions on legal subjects prescribed by the laws, as discussions on private business following these would have been found to make serious inroads into the forenoon.

The Office-bearers consisted of a Secretary, who was elected to continue in office during the pleasure of the Society; and a Treasurer, who was by the laws to be elected at the beginning of every Session. The minutes, however, contain no record of annual elections of Treasurer, and it may be inferred from this that in practice the Treasurer was allowed to continue in office from year to year, without formal re-election. The whole members officiated as Presidents in rotation. The entry-money was ten shil-

lings and sixpence, and the annual subscription five shillings.

In its early years the Society was extremely exacting in requiring attendance at its meetings, and performance of duty from its members, and though fines were prescribed and imposed for failure in either of these respects, it was not considered optional to the members either to pay the fines or perform the duty. It was, accordingly, so early as November 1773, made a substantive law, "that the absence of any member from three meetings successively without assigning a sufficient excuse, may be made the ground of a motion for expulsion of such member." This law was enforced within a month after it was passed, and the terms of the minute show so strongly the feeling of the Society with reference to failure of duty on the part of its members, that it is here quoted :—

"The Secretary then moved that it would be necessary to resume consideration of the proceedings at last meeting with regard to the expulsion of Messrs Thomas Scott and Charles Stuart, when the Secretary read to the Society a letter from Mr Hall " (the late Secretary), "acquainting that, agreeable to their recommendation, he had informed these gentlemen by letter of the above motion.

"The Society first proceeded to take up the motion regarding Mr Stuart, but before doing anything against him, it was observed by one of the members that, as Mr Stuart had this evening sent a card acquainting that he could not attend, it was

hoped they would therefore indulge him till next meeting, when he might have an opportunity of vindicating himself; but as he had not in the card assigned any reason for his former failures, they immediately proceeded to the motion, and it was carried by a majority of voices that he be expelled, and he is accordingly expelled this Society, and the Secretary is ordered to acquaint him thereof.

“Thereafter the Society proceeded to consider the motion respecting Mr Scott, and it being urged that as his conduct has all along appeared so negligent and disrespectful to the Society, they therefore are of opinion that he merits no degree of favour, and a vote being put, he was unanimously expelled the Society, and the Secretary is ordered to inform him of this resolution.”

The views of the Society on this point were a few years later carried still further, for in 1777 it was agreed “that there shall be no fines for absence, or late entrance, it being the general opinion that attendance to a Society calculated for the improvement of its members ought to be voluntary, and that such as are wilfully absent from any useful institution are not entitled to the privileges of members, and therefore it is resolved that for the future the method of expulsion for three nights’ absence will be strictly observed.”

The attempted cure was, however, too violent, and did more harm than good. It caused a number of members to resign, and soon became inoperative; the attendance became more and more irregular, and

in June 1778 the fines were again imposed. The attendance during the Summer Session of this year was so bad that a quorum (seven members) could be got at two only out of the six meetings preceding that held on 22d June (the meeting at which the fines were reimposed), on which day the number required to constitute a quorum was reduced to five. These alterations enabled the Society to get over the Summer Session without making any further admission of weakness, but were ineffectual in the Winter. Only three meetings are recorded as having taken place that Session, and at none of them was there a quorum. The minute of the first (16th November) is in these terms:—"Present Mr John Home, *solus*. There being no quorum, nothing was done." On the evening of the second, three met; and on that of the third, apparently none, the Minute Book containing this memorandum:—"Monday, 30th November 1778.—Being the Anniversary of St Andrew, there was no meeting, the members, *it is supposed*, were attending the grand procession of the Free and Accepted Masons." At the next meeting one member only was present, who took the chair, styled himself the meeting, fined everybody, and adjourned till after the Christmas holidays.

The adjournment, however, proved to be longer than was intended, for no farther meeting was held for three years, the next being on 10th December 1781 (entered 1780 in the Minute Book). The minute of this meeting commences by a narrative of

the advantages of the Institution to the members, and that it "ought to be preserved with the same spirit by which it was so well supported previous to the long adjournment of its meetings;" and the members at first acted with the same energy they might have been expected to exhibit had they been engaged in an entirely new undertaking. This activity was, however, to a great extent exercised in setting the Society fairly afloat, and in procuring new members; the number of those who joined the Society in that month of December being only one less than that of the whole who had joined it in the three years, 1776, 1777, and 1778. The work was very soon thrown on the new members alone, by whom the spirit of the Society was for several years in all respects well sustained.

It does not seem difficult to discover the course of this temporary darkening of the Society's prospects. The Society had been in existence for nearly six years. By the original constitution no provision was made for members being relieved of work after attendance and performance of duty for a certain time. The only ground on which this relief could be claimed was that Honorary Privileges had been conferred on the members, either by special vote of the Society as a mark of respect, of which there had only been four instances before this, or, *ipso facto*, by the member becoming a Writer to the Signet. The privilege conferred on members entering this body had, apparently only by usage, been extended to

those entering the Faculty of Advocates ; but there were many members who did not join either of these bodies, or, at all events, did not join them till a good many years after they had become members of the Juridical Society, and were in consequence obliged to continue ordinary members for a much longer period than they found agreeable, and also after the majority of their contemporaries had been removed to the Honorary List. These circumstances must have had a tendency to damp their zeal, and their example would have an injurious effect on the younger members. Besides, the fear of being left long on the ordinary list would deter many from joining. The propriety of having a class of members who by the discharge of duty for a certain period had earned exemption from farther compulsory attendance and participation in the business of the Society, had previously been brought under the notice of the Society by persons who found that after they were established in business the duties incumbent on them as members of the Society engrossed too much of their time, but it was not till after the reconstruction of the Society in 1781 that such a class was formed. At the first meeting after this it was resolved "that there ought to be privileges conferred on members who, from constant and regular attendance of the Society, merit the honour of being named Extraordinary Members;" and also that "this favour should be granted to every member admitted preceding the 7th December 1778." The members

admitted during the three years preceding the long adjournment certainly did not merit this honour from "constant and regular attendance;" and the resolution having been passed immediately on the re-assembling of the Society before any new members were admitted, and reserving as it does to the *whole* gentlemen then members of the Society their whole liberties and privileges as such, while it exempted them from the obligation of attendance, and from the payment of contributions and fines, except for failure to perform work voluntarily undertaken by them, but making no provision for future members obtaining the same privileges, has an appearance of evincing rather a determination on the part of the old members to escape work themselves, and to throw the whole burden of it on the new members then joining the Society, than a desire to make a regulation which would act equitably and free their successors from the difficulties in which they had found themselves placed. Whatever the object of that resolution, it introduced the principle of attendance *per se* giving the right to extraordinary privileges, and we find that in June 1784 it was resolved that every Ordinary Member, after attending the Society for three complete years from the period of his admission, should be entitled, if he should think proper, to apply to the Society by petition craving to be made an Extraordinary Member, which petition should lie on the table for eight days, and be then ballotted, the consent of two-thirds of the Society

(probably this means of the members present) being required for conferring Extraordinary Privileges. Some years later the matter was put on the footing on which it now stands, and ordinary membership for three years in itself held sufficient to entitle a Member to extraordinary privileges. In June 1784 it was resolved that at the first meeting in every session the Society should appoint three Presidents for that session, who should officiate in succession according to their seniority. Till this date the members had, as at the institution of the Society, all officiated as Presidents in rotation.

Besides the duties above mentioned, the early members undertook two matters, for both of which the subsequent members are under deep obligations to them. The one of these was the conception and execution of the System of Styles—which will be separately mentioned—and the other was the formation of a Library. In the Introductory Discourse already alluded to, the wish of the Society to be possessed of such books and papers as might be of use to the members in their studies was mentioned, and a request was preferred that such Gentlemen as might have it in their power would present copies of any of the printed papers before the Court of Session. These, it was there remarked, might serve to elucidate many points of law, and would be a very valuable acquisition. The Society having at this time, and for long after, no premises of its own, had no convenience for the formation of an extensive Library,

and the recommendation in the discourse does not appear to have been acted on. The first vote of the Society's funds towards the formation of the Library was made, on a very moderate scale, in 1775, when the Society recommended the Treasurer to purchase a copy of Mr Erskine's Small Institute, *i.e.*, Erskine's Principles, for the use of members present at the meetings, the order being accompanied by instructions to purchase a ballot box. Even this moderate order was not executed for a year, when it was repeated (coupled, as in the first instance, with instructions in regard to furniture), the Treasurer being then instructed to purchase copies of both Mr Erskine's large and small Institutes, "with some inkstandishes for the use of the Members." No farther acquisition was made for the Library till 1786, when the Scots Acts and certain other works were purchased—in this case, as in the case of Erskine's Principles, the order being given more than a year before being executed. The first recorded donation to the Library was made in 1796, when Mr R. Bell, W.S., presented the 1st and 2d parts of the Reports published by him by appointment of the Society of Writers to the Signet, and his Lectures on the Solemnities observed in Scotland in the execution of Deeds.

The Library was by degrees augmented, and in 1797 received an addition consisting of the books belonging to the Logical Society, with which the Juridical Society then formed a union. In the same

year a catalogue was appointed to be prepared—which, if prepared, has not been preserved,—and an order was given to purchase a number of works, chiefly in general literature, *in respect of the flourishing condition of the Society's funds*. The members were then satisfied with small assets, the whole sums at the Society's disposal amounting only to between £21 and £22. Disregarding for a moment the chronological order of events, it may be noticed that considerable additions of both legal and general works were from time to time made, both by donation and purchase, till 1835, when it was resolved that thereafter law books only should be purchased, a resolution which has ever since been acted on.

The number of volumes of legal works in the Library at different times has been—

1806	...	...	...	125 vols.
1812	...	.	...	185
1826	...	..	...	285
1864	...	..	...	930
and 1869	...	.	...	1300

These numbers being exclusive in all cases of the collections of Session Papers and of the MS. volumes of Discourses, Opinions, &c.

The Society having placed a box bearing its name in the Boxing-room in the Parliament House, it soon became usual—although the Society had no legal right to it—for agents to put copies of prints into that box when boxing them for the Court. A very complete set of prints was thus secured for the

Society, and if it had been preserved, arranged, and bound, would now have been valuable. Unfortunately, however, the only volumes bound till lately were those for the years 1828 to 1834, and it was afterwards found expedient to dispose of these, partly because the arrangement was very defective, and partly because a set of such papers is only of value when extending over a number of years. Since the commencement of the current series of Reports, in 1862, the Session Papers have been arranged according to these Reports, and bound, and this is continued.

The Society has always been very chary of allowing any notice of its business to appear in the public prints, and any such notice can only be authorised by the express resolution of the Society, and not by any individual member, or even by the office-bearers. In November 1788 the Society appointed Messrs Milne, Farquharson, and Scotland, Presidents. In the *Edinburgh Advertiser* of 18th November there appeared the following paragraph:—"Last night the Juridical Society met and elected the following gentlemen Presidents for the ensuing year—Mr John Farquharson, from Campbeltown, county of Argyll; Mr Thomas Scotland, from the county of Perth; and Mr Archibald Milne, from Aberdeenshire." A similar paragraph appeared in the *Courant* and *Mercury*. Messrs Milne and Scotland, two of the Presidents, considering themselves aggrieved by this paragraph, instituted inquiries as to the person by whom it had

been inserted, and having ascertained with tolerable certainty that this had been done by Mr Farquharson (who had put his own name most prominently forward, though he was not senior President), and had been paid for by him as an advertisement, submitted a written statement to the Society embodying these facts, and after some remarks on the procedure which they considered ought to have been followed, stating that they had been innocently subjected to the ridicule of their acquaintances, and that the Society itself had suffered greatly in the eyes of the public, and resigning their seats.

The Society took the matter very hotly. At the same meeting it accepted of the resignations, held that in consequence thereof the nomination of the other President fell also, and proceeded of new to elect Presidents, when Mr Milne and Mr Scotland were re-elected, but another member appointed in place of Mr Farquharson.

The subject having been resumed at the following meeting, the Society unanimously found that Mr Farquharson's conduct was highly improper and irregular, and that he was guilty of a very great breach of the laws by divulging the transactions of the Society, which he was bound in duty to have concealed, and appointed him to attend personally at next meeting.

Mr Farquharson did not obey this citation, but it having transpired that a letter had appeared in the Glasgow newspapers containing expressions highly disrespectful to the character of the Society, which

was understood to be written by Mr Farquharson, the matter was delayed a week that the papers might be got, and Mr Farquharson was again appointed to attend. This injunction was also disregarded, and the Society unanimously expelled Mr Farquharson, and ordered the Secretary to insert an advertisement in all the papers in which Mr Farquharson's notices had appeared or might thereafter appear, in these terms:—" *Edinburgh*, 15th December 1788.—The Juridical Society unanimously expelled Mr John Farquharson for improper conduct, and ordered this to be published." The publishers of the *Edinburgh Advertiser* declined to insert the advertisement, but it appeared in the other Edinburgh papers, and in the *Glasgow Advertiser* and *Glasgow Journal*.

Since 1792 the Society has inserted lists of its office-bearers, and in some years complete lists of its members, in the Edinburgh Almanacs.

The crisis in the Society's affairs in 1778, and the effort made in 1781 to put it on a safe footing, have already been referred to. For some time thereafter the spirit of the Society was well kept up, both by the performances of ordinary work and by the preparation and publication of the Juridical Styles, but before long the Society was again in difficulties. In each of the years 1789 and 1790 only one new member joined, and in the following year (1791) it was repeatedly found impossible to form a quorum, and the number of ordinary members to whom the business required to be assigned was so small that the

burden fell somewhat heavily upon them, and some found it necessary to intimate their intention of resigning their seats unless a plan could be devised for increasing their numbers or altering the arrangement of the business. As a temporary measure, a number of Extraordinary Members undertook to perform duty during the ensuing Session, and this tided over the difficulty. In 1791 and 1792 a considerable accession of members having been obtained, and in the latter year it having also been resolved that no member should obtain extraordinary privileges unless fifteen Ordinary Members were left on the roll, matters went on smoothly for several years.

This state of comparative prosperity unfortunately did not long continue, and in the Session 1796-97 it was found necessary, in consequence of the decayed state of the Society, to appoint a Committee to consider what steps could be taken to secure the attendance of Honorary Members, and to induce new members to enter, only three having been added to the Roll in the course of the two previous years. The Committee gave the matter very careful consideration, and in their report, besides making suggestions as to entry-money, &c., recommended that, if possible, a union should be effected with the Logical Society—a Society which had been instituted rather more than three years previously for purposes similar to those of the Juridical Society. It may be well to tell here what little is known of the Logical Society.

CHAPTER II.

THE LOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE LOGICAL SOCIETY was founded in 1793, its objects being the cultivation both of law and general literature, the laws requiring that at each meeting the Society should hear an essay read, and should debate a question of law, or of a moral, literary, or political nature.

Applicants for admission were attested by two members who had attended the Society at least one year, the attestation bearing "That the Petitioner's character and abilities sufficiently qualify him to become a Member of the Logical Society, and that he is a student of law," or "has been and still continues in the profession of the law," but there was no restriction of membership to any particular branches of the profession. The admission of members was by ballot, the member on the first night of his attendance subscribing the Rules of the Society, and paying half a guinea as admission money.

The meetings of the Society commenced on the first Monday after the meetings of the Court of

Session in November and May, at eight o'clock in the evening, and continued to be held every Monday at the same time till the last Monday of each Session, excepting the first Monday after Christmas, and Christmas itself if it fell on a Monday.

The business of the Society was conducted by three Presidents, who officiated in rotation, and a Secretary. These office-bearers had the usual powers, but the laws provided that it should be in the power of any member to call the President to account for his conduct after he had left the chair, "and if found by the Society to have been deficient in his duty he shall be fined one shilling; but if not, the member who hath so called him to account shall be liable in the same penalty in case such complaint be found frivolous and vexatious."

An Ordinary Member was entitled to be elected an Honorary one after three years' regular attendance and punctual performance of the business allotted him by the Society during that period, provided fifteen ordinary attending members should remain on the roll. The election of Honorary members was made by ballot, it requiring two-thirds of the members to confer the privilege, and ordinary members alone voting.

The essay read at each meeting was on a subject intimated to the Secretary at the previous meeting, and when read was subjected to the criticism of the members present, the author having an opportunity of replying after every one else had delivered his sentiments. The essays were read by each member in

rotation, in the order in which their names stood on the roll. There seems to have been no restriction on the subjects of essays. At each meeting, also, a question of the nature prescribed by the laws was discussed. At the previous meeting two members were appointed to debate the question, which was fixed on by him whose name stood first on the roll, the other having the liberty of choosing his side, which was opposed by the member fixing the question. A law question was debated at least once in three weeks.

In 1794—the year after its foundation—the Society had nineteen names on the roll, and at least ten more joined before March 1797, at which time it had seventeen members, several of the senior members having in the meantime died or resigned.

Such is all that can be learned of the Logical Society. Its Minute Books, extending to four quarto volumes, were preserved in the Library of the Juridical Society in 1812, but seem to have been lost before 1826. This may probably be accounted for by the Society having been compelled between these years frequently to remove to different premises.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY FROM 1797 TO 1822.

It is curious to observe that at the time of the last depression in the prospects of the Juridical Society a similar depression was felt by its only senior still in existence—the Speculative. In the history of that Society it is recorded that “the eight Sessions from 1789 to 1796 inclusive mark themselves into a separate portion of our narrative chiefly by the great depression of the Society. In the course of these eight years there were only forty-three new members, that is, about five annually, and the meetings were frequently prevented from taking place by the want of a quorum.” The compilers of the History of the Speculative Society attempt to explain this state of matters:—“This apparent deadness,” they say, “appears, from the remedies suggested, to have been owing almost entirely to the political condition of the times. The Revolution in France and its consequences brought all free discussion into discredit; and there were then some circumstances in the state of Scotland which caused even the association of a few young gentlemen assembling

weekly for private debate, under the control of an ancient established College, to be looked upon by many with no very kindly eye." Without doubting that the causes here referred to would tend to have such an effect as is attributed to them, it appears that equally effective causes are to be found nearer home. The Juridical Society, from which all political questions were excluded, was in as languishing a state as the Speculative, while the Logical Society, which admitted political discussions, and which would have been equally if not more liable to be affected by the political condition of the country, was comparatively flourishing. The Speculative Society had always allowed political discussions very sparingly, and in 1794 had altogether banished them from its business. One at least of the causes that would have the most effect on both the Speculative and Juridical Societies is to be found in the institution of the Logical Society, which held out from its mixed programme inducements which could not be offered by either of the other Societies, and which, immediately on its foundation, had a large roll of members all chosen from the class of gentlemen who, but for its existence, would, in all likelihood, have attached themselves either to the Speculative or to the Juridical Society.

Such seems also to have been the opinion of the members of the Juridical Society in 1797, and they determined if possible to gain over the Logical Society to their side. The Committee who had been appointed

to report on the means for improving the state of the Society, recommended, as has been seen, that a union should be formed with the Logical Society. The proposal was favourably received by both Societies, and on 27th February 1797, being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Juridical Society, the union was carried through, and the seventeen members then on the roll of the Logical, admitted members of the Juridical Society. The members of the Logical Society had precedence in the Juridical Society according to the dates of their admission into the Logical Society, but in the appended list this precedence cannot be shown owing to the loss of the Minute Books of the Logical Society. The arrangement had the desired effect. The attendance, which for the ten meetings previous to the amalgamation had only averaged eight, rose at once to about twenty—that being the average for the ten meetings immediately succeeding it, and on no occasion since then has either a want of members been felt or a disinclination to work evinced.

The Logical Society having been devoted more to literary than to legal pursuits, stipulated on its union with the Juridical that a speculative should be discussed alternately with a law question, and that an essay on a speculative subject should be read on the night for discussing the speculative question. This, however, was not the first occasion on which essays and speculative questions had formed part of the business of the Juridical Society. In 1784, the

Society having time to spare owing to having temporarily given up the revival of the Juridical Styles at its meetings, returned to the usage of having two subjects debated each evening, the second being, at the option of the proposer, of a speculative nature. At the close of the discussion the vote was taken on the question. In practice the subjects discussed under this resolution were not strictly legal questions, but of a general character, having, however, a legal tendency, the questions being such as—The Expediency of the Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords—of Prescription of Crime—of the Law of Primogeniture—of Entail, &c. In March 1785 it was agreed that the discussion on the speculative question should be introduced by the opener reading an essay on the subject, but both the essays and discussions on speculative questions were discontinued in February 1786, and were not reintroduced till the union with the Logical Society. In 1798 the proportion which the speculative bore to the legal debates was reduced to one in three, the essays being diminished in a like proportion, and it was not till 1848 that it was again altered, when it was fixed at one in four, at which it still remains. For many years in the beginning of the present century a motion was brought up every session to exclude speculative questions and essays altogether. On this point there has always been very great difference of opinion, some members carrying their views to such an extreme as to support a motion to the effect that, “as it has

been found by woeful experience that essays are an intolerable nuisance, at once burdensome to individuals and corruptive of the good taste of the Society at large, it is highly expedient to annul the law imposing the duty of essay writing." The motion had more than once a majority in its favour, but as it involved a change of the laws, and consequently required to be carried by the votes of two-thirds of the members present, the change desired by its supporters was not effected.

For a number of years after the union of the Juridical and Logical Societies there was nothing eventful in its history. Its success seems to have been uninterrupted, this being evidenced by the increase in the entry-money (which was raised in 1819 to £4, 4s.) and annual subscriptions; the number of names added to the roll; the publication of the Juridical Styles; and the flourishing state of the Society's finances, which enabled it in 1815 to initiate steps for acquiring a Hall and other premises of its own.

CHAPTER IV.

THE JURIDICAL STYLES.

THE formation of a collection of Styles was one of the first matters that received the attention of the Society, and so early as 19th June 1773 a Committee of five members, besides the Secretary and Treasurer, was appointed to make up a full Style Book. This compilation was not intended for publication, but only for the use of the members. It, however, formed the basis of the work afterwards published. The Committee met for its preparation during the Autumn and Spring Vacations, all the members of the Society in town being recommended to attend these meetings. The work, as originally contemplated, was finished by June 1777. It was then lent to any member wishing it, who was bound to return it within a week. The publication of the Styles having been the most important act of the Society, it is proposed to state in some detail the precautions taken to ensure completeness and accuracy before the first edition was issued.

Soon after the re-constitution of the Society in 1781 the Styles obtained farther attention, and in July 1782 it was resolved "that it is in many respects proper and eligible to print the collection of Styles belonging to the Society, and they therefore resolved that the same should be printed accordingly, reserving till afterwards the consideration of the question, whether the publication shall be general or limited to the members of the Society." A Committee was appointed at the same meeting to revise the Styles with a view to their being put into the printer's hands, but all the members named declined to act, and in consequence it was resolved to take up the revisal at the meetings of the Society. The resolutions of the Society relative to the procedure to be followed were in the following terms:—“(1) That the Society shall drop the second case, and in place thereof revise a portion of Styles at each meeting after finishing the first case. That a list of the Styles to be revised shall be mentioned by the President from the chair the preceding evening, and shall also be annexed at the bottom of the printed case; and that the Styles shall be left at a Coffee House on Tuesday morning, to be there till the meeting for revisal, so as each member, if he chuses, may have an opportunity of reading them over, and be able to state his remarks with greater precision to the Society. (2) That after the portion of Styles for the evening has been read over, and each member has made his remarks, if any alterations or additions are agreed

upon which cannot be instantly made without consuming too much of the time of the Society, a member shall be appointed, in manner after mentioned, to correct said Styles according to such agreed alterations, and to bring them so corrected to next meeting, when they shall be again read over to the Society, at least such parts of them as have been altered. (3) That each member of the Society shall be obliged to make the alterations on the Styles in his turn, under the pain of the like fines as are appointed with regard to the Cases; and to enable the member who corrects to do it more accurately, and with less trouble, the Secretary shall send him the portion of the Styles he is to correct a fortnight before the Society is to take them under consideration; and he shall keep them eight days in his possession for perusal, and deliver them into the Coffee House the Tuesday before revisal, for the use of the other members as above mentioned; and, at the meeting for revisal, the member who is to correct shall read over the Styles to the Society, and suggest what alterations he shall think proper. Each other member who chooses shall likewise mention his ideas upon the subject; and whoever shall suggest any alteration which cannot be instantly made, must give it in writing to the member who is to correct, who shall be obliged to bring the Styles corrected, according to these alterations, to the next meeting of the Society for their final approbation. (4) That if the member who is to correct shall either fail to lodge the Styles

to be revised at the Coffee House the Tuesday before revisal, or shall fail to attend at their revisal, for each of these offences he shall be fined in 2s. 6d. That the Styles to be revised shall be left at John's Coffee House, as being most convenient for such of the members as attend the Parliament House; and that the Society shall begin with revising the Heritable Styles."

The meetings of the Society were at this time attended by from twelve to sixteen members—evidently too large a number to undertake collectively the adjustment of a deed. The plan of revising the Styles at the meetings of the Society was consequently found not to work well, and within two months was abandoned, a Committee being again appointed, who were instructed to meet every Saturday evening in John's Coffee House, and revise the Styles preparatory to their undergoing a final examination by the Society.

After a year's labour the form of the work seems to have been resolved upon, and the portion containing Heritable Rights selected for publication by itself. In January 1784 the Committee was divided into sub-committees of two members each, and the Heritable Styles divided among them, the plan of these Styles being at the same time printed and circulated among all the members of the Society, in order that they might suggest alterations or additions.

By June 1785 the work was in such a state of advancement that the Society resolved to get estimates for printing, but even yet they would not let it pass without farther examination, and a committee

was accordingly appointed to examine and report whether, in its then state, the M.S. was fit for printing, either for publication or private circulation. This committee reported that there were several titles very fully arranged, and executed with accuracy and judgment, though there were others that were not in the same predicament, and that though they were of opinion that the work ought to be printed, they were of opinion that several additions and corrections ought to be made upon different titles. On considering this report, the Society resolved that the Styles should receive a farther revision by being circulated among such of the Honorary and Extraordinary Members as would undertake the task, to remain with each a few days for their amendments and corrections.

In March 1786, after a farther examination, by another committee, of the Heritable Styles as so amended, it was resolved that these Styles were in a proper state to be printed, and the printing was ordered to be proceeded with. The determination to publish followed at once, it being considered that it would be impossible to have the Styles printed for the private use of the members, and at the same time to prevent them being circulated, and that there was great fear they would be reprinted and sold in a state that would injure the reputation of the Society. The Society at first determined to be its own publisher, and a number of the members granted a bond to the Secretary binding themselves rateably for the

sum of 200 guineas, being the estimated expense of advertising, printing, &c., assuming the impression to consist of one thousand copies. The expenses of printing, &c., were soon found to press heavily on the limited funds of the Society, and in July 1786 it was found necessary to levy a contribution of £3, 3s. from each member to meet these. The Society was divided between levying this sum and disposing at once of the copyright, but in the end thought that it would be more to their advantage to finish the volume before disposing of it. When the volume was nearly completed, a committee was appointed with power to dispose of the copyright on such terms as they should think right. The copyright was accordingly sold to Mr Charles Elliott, bookseller, for four hundred guineas, from which the Society had to pay the expense of printing, and amounting to about £250. This price was paid for the copyright of *the work*—not only of *the edition*. The price given is small in comparison to that received for subsequent editions, but by no means discreditable either to the Society or to the enterprise of their publisher, the work being then untried and its merits unknown.

As the volume is now somewhat scarce, it is thought worth while to reproduce the preface, which shows, in their own words, the aim of, and scope of the undertaking contemplated by, the original compilers.

“The Juridical Society has existed for about thirteen years. The improvement of the members in

the knowledge of Law and of Conveyancing, was the original design of this institution; an object which, being in itself important, has been invariably prosecuted by the Society.

“To attain the knowledge of Conveyancing, no method appeared more proper than to collect the Styles commonly used on the same subjects by the ablest and the best employed conveyancers; to compare them together; to select the excellencies of each; and to form from the whole a system of Styles. This the Society were enabled to do with considerable advantage, as there were few writers of eminence in Edinburgh whose practice was not known to one or other of the members.

“It falls therefore to be remarked that although the present collection is offered to the public through the medium of the Juridical Society, yet the Styles are not properly the production of its members—they are rather to be ascribed to the abilities and experience of the first men of the profession. The arrangement and selection only, belong to the Juridical Society, with the labour of collecting the Styles and reducing them to the form in which they now appear. In this employment, though apparently simple, much time has been spent and considerable attention bestowed; with what advantage, it is now the province of the public to determine.

“The private conveniency and benefit of the individual members suggested originally the design of the present compilation. In its progress, however,

it occurred to the Society that the publication of the Styles, while it fully answered their original intention, might be attended with some degree of utility to the public. In this view, they are now humbly offered; nor do they appear to be superseded by any former publication.

“About a century ago Mr Dallas of St Martins, Writer to the Signet, a man who, to an extensive practice, had united a great share of professional knowledge, published a system of Styles which must be allowed to possess great merit. At a later period Mr Spottiswoode of Spottiswoode presented to the public his Introduction to the knowledge of the Style of Writs, which is chiefly confined to the Forms of Personal Deeds. An unknown Author afterwards offered to the world, by way of Supplement to Mr Spottiswoode’s collection, a small treatise which appears to have been written with great accuracy, and with a propriety of expression more than usual in publications of the like nature.

“These are the only collections of Styles worthy of notice which have been hitherto published, and whatever merit they possess, yet it must be allowed that a great many Styles indispensibly necessary in the common course of business are not to be found in them. Besides, since the days of Mr Dallas, the Law of Scotland has suffered many alterations, which have introduced new forms of deeds, and a variety of new modes of expressing the agreements of parties.

“It therefore seems evident that a collection of *the Styles* which are used in the present practice of

business, has been rendered necessary by the alteration of times, and the circumstances of the country. To accommodate the public in this respect is the object of the present compilation. The defects in former collections have been endeavoured to be supplied ; the obsolete phrase of Mr Dallas has been dropt without omitting any essential part of style, and it has been the great study of the compilers to facilitate the execution of business, by exhibiting a form of every deed presently known in practice. As omissions, however, must still have happened in a work of this kind the Society will consider themselves under a particular obligation to those who shall point them out, and will embrace the first opportunity of supplying the defects.

“The Styles in the present collection are often accompanied by observations in law on the different subjects to which they relate. It is proper, however, to mention that in such as are controverted the Society have not presumed to deliver an opinion ; they have confined their observations entirely to points, which, being firmly established, are now to be considered only as so many facts in the History of the Law.

“The Styles of Personal or Moveable Rights, and the Forms of Signet Letters, will compose the two subsequent volumes of this work ; and will soon be presented to the public if the present volume shall appear to merit their approbation.

“EDINBURGH, *October 1786.*”

This volume, which, as well as the subsequent ones, is dedicated to the Society of Writers to the Signet, was published early in 1787 at the price of nineteen shillings in boards, and one guinea bound.

The Society at once proceeded with the completion of the other two volumes, which were already so far in draft, though in a very imperfect state. Of the two however it appeared that the volume containing the Signet Letters was most advanced, and the original order of publication was departed from, that volume being made Vol. II. of the work in place of the Moveable Rights.

The course followed in the preparation for the press to the second and third volumes was similar to that above detailed with reference to the first. Each was remitted to successive committees for preparation, for revisal, and for publication, and these precautions having been taken the second volume was published in 1790, and the third in 1794. The price received from the publishers for each was much the same as that received for the first.

On the publication of the second volume the Society came to a somewhat curious resolution. A copy of the volume having been supplied to each member the Society unanimously resolved that these copies furnished to the members by the Society, should not be communicated by such members to their clerks, apprentices, or others, but should be kept for their own private use; the minute bearing, that the Society considered it a piece of justice to the

publishers to do everything in their power for promoting the sale of the volume. This resolution was rescinded in the following month.

The whole impression of the first volume having been sold in twelve years, Mr Creech, bookseller, acquired the copyright from the original publisher in 1798, and was about to republish it. This having come to the knowledge of the Society they at once appointed a committee to treat with Mr Creech as to revising the volume. The Society being satisfied that there were errors and omissions in the volume which it was necessary for their credit should be corrected and supplied, were very anxious on this point, but failed to come to an agreement with Mr Creech, who had already printed several sheets of the proposed new edition. They therefore resolved to repurchase the copyright, and paid Mr Creech for it the sum of one hundred pounds—a sum not much less than the total profit made by them on the first publication of the volume, and indicative of the estimation in which the work had come to be held.

It would be tedious to detail the progress of the different editions of the work. The subsequent editions of the first volume were published in 1811, 1826, and 1855; those of the second (that number being now attached to the volume containing the Styles applicable to Moveable Rights) in 1821, 1826, and 1865; and the second edition of the third volume (Signet Letters, &c.) in 1828.

It could not be expected that the early editions of

the work would be perfect, either in arrangement or in execution; but even in 1797, when only the first edition had been published, Mr Robert Bell, in the preface to his *System of Deeds*, in speaking of the various collections of *Styles*, says—"The Juridical Society's collection is the only one useful in practice. It owes its origin to an Institution which cannot be sufficiently prized by the student; and surely it can be no matter of reproach that a work collected at different times, and arranged by different persons, should be defective in its plan; or that in the execution of the work there should appear some inaccuracies and omissions." In the preface to the third edition of his work (published in 1811), Mr Bell again refers to the superiority of the Juridical *Styles* over prior publications, observing, that the "written collections came gradually to be superseded by printed collections of *Styles*, and, latterly, this has been accomplished in a more perfect manner by a collection of Modern *Styles* given out by the Juridical Society. These *Styles* were collected from the forms of the best employed conveyancers, and they were arranged according to their titles—an arrangement extremely well fitted to render them useful to the practitioner."

As each edition has been called for, the work has undergone very careful revision, and the Society are under obligations to many of the most eminent conveyancers of the last and present generations for the help given, both in the original compilation and subsequent improvement of the work. Professor Cosmo

Innes, in his work on Scotch Legal Antiquities (p. 17) remarks—"The happy idea of making a selection of Styles from actual instances of writs used in all the great conveyancing houses, is due to the Juridical Society; and although some of the earlier forms inserted in that work show strange symptoms of insufficient care, the work, as it now stands, meets I believe with general approbation." When it is remembered that the volumes now in general use were edited by Mr Alexander Duff, Professor Montgomerie Bell, and Mr John Marshall, it cannot be matter of surprise that the work is held in great esteem; and the earlier editions, after having served their day as practical works, are now, looking to the changes that have taken place in the Scotch system of Land Rights during the last century, of no inconsiderable historical value.

CHAPTER V.

THE JUBILEE.

IN 1822 the Society entered upon the fiftieth year of its existence. Having attained a recognised position, they, for the first time, ventured, in token of respect, to confer the privileges of Honorary Members on gentlemen not ordinary members of the Society. The names of the gentlemen on whom these privileges were conferred will be found in the Appendix. The letters from all accepting the position show the high estimation in which the Society had by this time come to be held.

Not unnaturally it was resolved to celebrate the Jubilee of the Society, and the celebration took the form of a dinner, of which the following account is taken from the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal* of 6th March 1822.

“The anniversary of the fiftieth year of this Society was celebrated on Wednesday last by a dinner in Oman’s great room,¹ which was attended by

¹ Waterloo Hotel.

about eighty of the Members. Among these were Sir Walter Scott, Mr Jeffrey, Mr Colin Mackenzie, Mr Moncreiff, Mr Cockburn, Mr Macdonald Buchanan, and other distinguished individuals. In the absence of Sir Robert Dundas, Bart., who was prevented from attending by indisposition, the chair was filled by Mr Solicitor-General,² supported by Mr Nairne and Mr L'Amy as croupiers.

“After ‘The King,’ ‘The Duke of York and Royal Family,’ and other public toasts, which were given with all the honours, the Chairman proposed ‘The Juridical Society,’ and, in an animated speech, explained its general purposes and history as an institution formed for the cultivation of the study of the law, by the discussion of law questions, relieved at intervals by essays and debates on literary subjects, which had now subsisted for half a century, and during that time, besides giving to the profession many eminent individuals, had enriched the conveying department of legal literature by a valuable collection of the forms of writings which bore the name of the Society, and had long given it distinction in the eyes of the public. He, in a particular manner, adverted to an excellent peculiarity in its constitution, as being the only establishment in which the Gentlemen of the Bar and the Writers to the Signet (from which two orders its members are exclusively taken) were brought into contact with one another.

² Mr James Wedderburn.

“The toast, of course, was received with enthusiasm; and Mr Solicitor having, in the conclusion of his address, called on Mr Nairne, the croupier (to whom all present owed the happiness of this meeting), for some explanation of the present state of the Society, that gentleman, in a speech replete with judgment and good feeling, mentioned that it had originally been established in the year 1773 by twelve gentlemen, of whom four still survived, namely, Mr Harie Guthrie, Sir John Lesly, Bart., Colonel John Farquharson, and Mr Alexander Kidd, the last of whom now assisted at the present celebration; that it had formed a union twenty-five years ago with the Logical Society, and that it had invariably maintained a high character with the public; that it had long met in the hall of the Writers to the Signet, but that some years ago, on the removal of that body to their present apartments, the rules of which, for the safety of the library, prohibited the use of lights in the evening, it had been deprived of this accommodation, and had since unluckily become a migratory body, assembling at one time in the College, at another in the Tontine Buildings, again in the Stationers’ Hall, and occasionally even in mason lodges and dancing schools; but that it was now intended to secure a place of permanent accommodation for its meetings, not unsuitable to its high character, a subscription for which was already begun, and under the auspices of the Chair and the other distinguished characters on the Society’s lists, could not fail of success. Mr Nairne

also adverted to the probability of the Society, ere long, being enabled to obtain an incorporating charter; and concluded by proposing the health of Mr Kidd and the three other surviving founders, all of whom he hoped to see at their next Jubilee.

“This toast was received with acclamations, and followed by toasts to the three Presidents and to the Secretary of the Society, to which appropriate replies were made by Mr Peddie, the senior President, and Mr Darling, the Secretary.

“The health of ‘Sir Walter Scott, and the other Honorary Members present’ was then proposed, in an excellent speech, by Mr Donaldson, and received with great applause. Sir Walter, in a delightful reply, to which no report can do justice, returned thanks for himself and his brethren, the other Honorary Members, saying, with much good humour, that it perhaps was quite right that he, who had earned his nomination by no legal distinction, and to whom the honour was thus the greatest, should be the first to acknowledge it. ‘For myself,’ said he, ‘I must honestly admit, and with such blushes as a thirty years’ connection with the Bar leaves me the power of mustering, that I perhaps have been rather a truant son of the law;’ adding, that he had, however, a great affection and respect for the profession, and not a little for our own national law itself, which possessed a peculiar faculty of accommodating itself to all the varying circumstances of society, and had, indeed, at a very early period, exhibited a refinement and foresight which

were scarcely to be paralleled in that of any other country. He then proposed to drink to 'The Law of Scotland,' remarking that 'she had been a kind mother to us all, and did not even forget her truant sons, for whom she occasionally reserved a snug place to comfort their latter days.'

"Sir Walter's speech, which was long and loudly cheered, was followed up by toasts to the Lords President,³ Justice-Clerk,⁴ Chief Baron,⁵ Chief Commissioner,⁶ and the other absent Honorary Members; to Lord Cringletie, as the only Judge on the Bench who had been an ordinary member of the Society, by Mr Renny; to the Committee for providing a hall for the Society's meetings, and in a particular manner, to Mr Nairne, the efficient and active Chairman of it; to the Ordinary Members of the Society (acknowledged by Mr John Anderson, the senior ordinary member present); to the Courts of Justice and Bars of Scotland and England, the latter after an excellent speech from Mr John Cuninghame; the Keepers, Commissioners, and Writers to the Signet in Scotland; and separately, to Mr Colin Mackenzie personally, the much respected and esteemed Preses of that Society, a toast which was given by Mr Nairne with much feeling, and produced a most eloquent reply from Mr Mackenzie.

"In the course of the evening many other toasts were drunk, among others—

³ Right Hon. Charles Hope.

⁵ Right Hon. Sir Samuel Shepherd.

⁴ Right Hon. David Boyle.

⁶ Right Hon. William Adam.

“ ‘Sir Robert Dundas, Mr Thomas Cranstoun, and the original authors of the Juridical Styles,’ by Mr L’Amy—‘the Lord Advocate,’⁷ by Mr Mackenzie—‘the Memory of Lord President Blair,’ by Mr Bridges—‘the Chairman,’ by Mr L’Amy—‘the Croupiers,’ by Mr Donaldson—‘Professor Bell,’ by Mr L’Amy, to which Mr Bell made a feeling and most appropriate reply, in the course of which he eulogised the Scottish law, and expressed his desire in his new station as its Professor in the University, to resist a disposition which seemed but too general, to engraft upon it English law principles when they were not improvements.

“ ‘Mr Baron Hume,’ by Mr Whigham—‘Mr Cockburn, and the Speculative Society,’ by Mr Donaldson—‘Mr David Wemyss,’ by Mr Cockburn, with infinite taste and feeling, holding up that excellent person to the younger part of the company as a model of professional character—‘Mr Reddie,’ by Mr Donaldson—and ‘Mr Cunninghame and Mr Donaldson, the Chairman and Croupier of the last Society Dinner,’ by Mr Nairne.

“ It must be superfluous to mention that at an early period of the evening the health of Mr Jeffrey was given; and that gentleman enlivened the meeting by a reply, in which, after declaring his sense of the honour conferred upon him by his nomination as a member of the Society, he good-naturedly expressed his belief that ‘had he possessed that good fortune at

⁷ Sir William Rae.

an earlier period of his life he should have been a wiser person than he now was; but having just learned that the present was only the second convivial meeting that had taken place in the course of fifty years, he feared that if the next were to follow at a distance so respectful he should be precluded by the same cause which shut him out from society's wisdom—his age—from participating much even in its enjoyments.

“The healths of Mr Moncrieff (who made a powerful and highly suitable reply), Mr Clerk, Mr Cranstoun, Mr Macvey Napier, Sir H. Moncreiff Wellwood and the Clergy of Scotland, were given in the course of the evening, with great applause.

“Mr Solicitor acquitted himself ably in the Chair, and conducted the meeting with much kindness and correct feeling throughout. Upon his leaving the room about 10 o'clock, Mr Nairne was called to the Chair, and after filling it for a short time he was succeeded by Mr John Wilson junr., under whose auspices the meeting was kept up with much hilarity until a late hour. The meeting was enlivened occasionally by some excellent songs and glees from Messrs Atkinson, Templeton, Lees, and Gleadhill.

“A suggestion was thrown out for repeating these meetings henceforward at some short interval (three or five years) after each other; and as there can be no doubt that from one so brilliant and delightful as this the Society will reap much advantage, it would be well to have a repetition of it without again waiting till a generation shall have passed away.”

CHAPTER VI.

HISTORY FROM 1822 TO 1873.

It may have been observed that one of the toasts at the Jubilee Dinner was "the Committee for providing a Hall for the Society's Meetings." The proceedings of this Committee must be noticed; but before doing so, it is necessary to refer to some matters of earlier date.

For the first half century the Juridical Society passed a very wandering existence. At first it held its meetings in the College, in which it successively occupied the Scots Law, the Civil Law, and the Rhetoric Class-rooms. It then removed to a room at the foot of Carrubber's Close, where its meetings were held for ten years; after that it had the use of the Hall of the Society of Writers to the Signet, in Writers Court, which it occupied for nearly twenty years, and only left when that body removed to their new buildings, in which the use of lights in the evening was prohibited, and from which it was in consequence excluded. Being deprived of these, the next

fifteen years were the most migratory in its history, it having during them occupied successively a dancing school in Clyde Street (as to which the Committee on accommodation quaintly remark, that "the high character of the Society would exempt it from any of that unworthy impression which some persons have apprehended as likely to arise from its meeting in a place usually devoted to purposes so much less grave"), a Sunday school in James Court, and rooms in the Tontine Buildings, 120 George Street,—the College—Bank Street—and 42 George Street, being the Royal Society's premises.

So many changes could not be good either for the character or the finances of the Society, and must have subjected the members, and in particular the office-bearers, to much inconvenience. The acquisition of premises to be the property of, and serve as permanent accommodation for, the Society, was accordingly mooted many years before the Society was able to make any substantial progress towards carrying out the scheme, and so early as 1815 a distinct opinion had been expressed by the Society that a place of meeting should be purchased, and a Committee had been appointed to look out for a suitable building. It was not till 1822, however, that any active step was taken.

The Jubilee meeting was considered a suitable occasion to bring the subject prominently before the members, and a voluntary subscription was then set a-foot which within a year amounted to nearly £400,

being £100 or £150 more than had been calculated upon. In addition to this, the Society had in hand about £270, derived from the profits of the Juridical Styles.

These sums formed the nucleus of the fund with which the premises now occupied by the Society were afterwards purchased. Subscriptions continued to be received and the fund to increase, until by the year 1825 the amount realised had reached such a sum that the Society considered it expedient that the Committee should at once endeavour to find a suitable house to be purchased, or site for a hall to be erected. The Committee accordingly instituted inquiries mainly directed to the acquisition of a site for a building, and from time to time reported to the Society the result of these, which, however, amounted only to this—that although many members, and in particular Lord Cockburn, were very anxious that a site on some such position as the Mound should be acquired, and an elegant building erected, they had failed in their inquiries after such a site, and had, moreover, satisfied themselves by consulting persons of skill that a structure such as that contemplated would cost more money than the Society had any prospect of being able to afford for many years. The results of this expression of opinion were, that the energies of the Society were concentrated on a project which, being more humble, was more likely to be speedily accomplished—a new subscription was commenced,—and the house 40 Charlotte Square, still occupied by the Society,

was shortly thereafter, viz., in February 1829, purchased for the sum of Fifteen hundred guineas, of which £500 was allowed to remain a burden on the property, but was paid off three years afterwards.

On 20th January 1830 a committee was, on the motion of the late Mr George Patton, afterwards Lord Justice-Clerk, appointed to report whether it be proper and expedient—(1) That Lectures be established in connection with the Society on detached branches of the public law and the law of Scotland; and (2) that the Society should prepare and publish a Digest of the Reported Cases, and those not reported Cases which are of general importance, decided in the Courts of Session, Exchequer, Teinds, and Justiciary, and in the Jury Court and House of Lords. The committee, after having been appointed about a year, made a report in which they adverted to the disadvantages under which young gentlemen in offices in many cases labour in acquiring a knowledge of their business, whichever branch of the profession they may intend to follow out, and also to the deficiencies in the legal education of those studying for the Bar, who do not go to chambers at all, and are consequently, however considerable may be their legal acquirements in other respects, in a great measure ignorant of the forms of the different deeds, some of the most intricate of which they are called upon to consider or revise. With a view to supplying the defects thus felt, the committee proposed that Lectures should be instituted under the superintendence of the

Society for the purpose of instructing young men in the forms of deeds and preparation of pleadings; that the duty of the teacher should be, after a summary explanation of the principles of law applicable to the point discussed, to give out to students certain portions of the institutional writers to read, on which they should be examined at the next meeting, and to require the students to draw the several writs or deeds that occur in practice, commencing with the more simple writings, such as Protests and Bills, Hornings, Cognitions, &c.; then proceeding to Summonses of all kinds, afterwards to Dispositions and more intricate deeds; and that to carry out this plan the students should be taken in small classes not exceeding fifteen in each.

The Committee having submitted this Report to a Special Meeting of the Society, it was unanimously resolved—" (1) That the Report be approved of, and that Lectures be instituted, as recommended by the Committee, for the instruction of students in law, in the preparation of deeds and pleadings; (2) that a Committee be appointed to carry into effect the plan suggested in the Report, and with such alterations as may appear to them necessary, pendent with power to them to recommend to the Society one or more gentlemen to act as lecturer or lecturers, and with power also to them to arrange the necessary details of the plan, to fix the fees, &c.; (3) that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to carry into effect the preceding resolutions, viz., The Dean of

Faculty, Deputy-Keeper Mackenzie, Messrs J. A. Murray, J. S. More, Patrick Robertson, Grant, Cowan, Semple, Patton, Smith, Thomson, A. G. Ellis, Boyd, M'Farlane, Craufurd, and the Office Bearers,—Mr Patton to be Convener."

This new Committee presented a detailed Report, and the resolutions submitted by them, which were adopted by the Society, and formed the basis on which the chair was established, were in the following terms :—

"(1) That it shall be the duty of the Lecturer to make the students who may enter his classes acquainted with the Principles of Law applicable to the structure of deeds and writs, and with the regulations of the Court and the Legislature respecting the forms of process; and that he shall give practical instruction in the preparation of deeds, writs, and pleadings, and in the general conduct of business.

"(2) It is recommended that the Lecturer shall convey this instruction, *first*, as relates to deeds and writs, by an exposition of the law applicable to those deeds and writs, and a narrative of the changes which may have been introduced by practice, by an examination on the law which has been previously explained, and by requiring specimens of deeds to be prepared; *second*, as it relates to pleadings, by exhibiting and requiring actual examples of pleadings.

"(3) That the First Course of Lectures shall commence with the sitting of the Court in November;

the length of the Course to be afterwards determined, and the fee to be Two pounds five shillings.

“(4) That a Committee be appointed by the Society for the purpose of communicating with and advising the Lecturer, regulating the hours of lectures so as not to interfere with the ordinary meetings of the Society, and making such suggestions to the Society in reference to the working of the system, additional lectures, or otherwise, as may appear to them expedient.

“(5) That the classes shall be open to Students of Law of every description, and no regard shall be had to their eligibility for becoming members of the Society.

“(6) That the Lecturer shall receive the use of the Society's Hall under such regulations as the Committee may fix.”

It will be remarked that the object of one of the suggestions—that which relates to “requiring actual examples of pleadings,”—has considerable similarity to the conduct of a process, which formed part of the business at the institution of the Society.

Two candidates presented themselves for the office of Lecturer—the one a Writer to the Signet and member of the Society, now deceased, and for many years the senior partner of one of the large legal firms in Edinburgh—and the other, Mr John Bayne, also a Writer to the Signet and member of the Society, who was elected, by a majority of 95 to 61, and commenced the first course of lectures in the

month of November 1831. The session extended to the month of July following, an adjournment of six weeks having taken place in April and May. The late period at which this session ended was attributable to several causes, the most important of these being the somewhat late date at which it commenced, the temporary illness of the Lecturer during the early part of the course, and the lectures having extended to greater length than was at first contemplated. In subsequent years the session terminated in the first week of April.

The number of Students during the early Sessions of the Class was as follows :--

Session 1831-2	.	.	.	.	51
... 1832-3	.	.	.	.	39
... 1833-4	.	.	.	.	27
... 1834-5	.	.	.	.	28
... 1835-6	.	.	.	.	24
... 1836-7	.	.	.	.	26
... 1837-8,	a somewhat smaller number.				
... 1838-9	.	.	.	.	10

but after they had gone on for three weeks, Mr Bayne was forced to cease lecturing by an illness which confined him to bed for the remainder of the Session.

Session 1839-40	2
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one being a student of the preceding year, and the other a new pupil. They, however, refused to attend unless more should come forward. The Class was accordingly advertised, but no more Students came

that Session. Matters after this improved, and the Class was conducted with considerable success till 1847.

In 1843 Mr Bayne died, and Mr Charles Dickson, Advocate, the only candidate for the office, was appointed his successor. Mr Dickson delivered his Inaugural Address in the Society's Hall on 15th November 1843, in presence of a number of members of the Society and several other members of the legal profession, and was so favourably received that the Society recorded that "It was the unanimous opinion of those present that Mr Dickson's lecture was characterized by a deep and accurate knowledge of the principles of conveyancing, expressed in language at once clear, concise, and elegant; and that his appointment as Lecturer would have the effect of extending the utility of the Society's class as an efficient and practical course of lectures." After a year had passed the Society again expressed its appreciation of the high character of Mr Dickson as a Lecturer, and appointed a Committee to suggest to the Dean of Faculty and the Society of Advocates' First Clerks that they should make it optional for applicants for admission to that Society to attend Mr Dickson's lectures in place of one of the University classes, and instructed the Secretary to write to the Deans of the several Societies of Procurators in the Sheriff Courts recommending Mr Dickson's lectures as part of the curriculum of applicants for admission to their Societies. Nothing followed on this so far

as the Sheriff Court Societies were concerned, but the Society of Solicitors before the Supreme Courts, in the capacity of Advocates' First Clerks, took the matter up at once, and approved of the suggestion, at the same time instructing the Preses to intimate their resolution to the Faculty. The Faculty also approved of the proposal, and altered their regulations in terms of it, so as to make attendance on the Society's Lectures equivalent to attendance on the University Course of Conveyancing. By this arrangement the Society's class obtained a public recognition, but unfortunately the decision of the Faculty was not come to till 1847, and in the following year Mr Dickson resigned his Lectureship, having been appointed Sheriff-Substitute of Forfarshire at Forfar, for which post he left followed by the cordially-expressed good wishes of the Society. Mr Dickson's resignation not having been tendered till December, it was too late to appoint another Lecturer for the then current session. The election of a successor was in consequence allowed to lie over at the time, and though the lectures were never formally discontinued, the Lectureship after this remained in abeyance. The course of lectures commenced in 1870 was considerably different in character.

The part of Mr Patton's motion relating to the preparation of a Digest of Decisions was never reported on. At the time the motion was made the only publication professing to give a summary of decisions was Mr Brown's Synopsis, which does not extend to

a later date than 1827. Since then, however, the different editions of the Digest, passing under the name of Mr Shaw, having been published, the ground proposed to be taken up by the Society has been occupied.

In 1843 an Act (6 and 7 Vict. c. 36) was passed to exempt lands and buildings occupied by scientific and literary societies from the payment of local rates, and the Juridical Society having complied with the requirements of the Act, by obtaining a certificate from the Lord Advocate's Depute for certifying the Rules of Friendly Societies that it was entitled to the benefit of it, and lodging the rules and certificate with the Clerk of the Peace for the Burgh, trusted that they would be free from the payment of such taxes in future. A Petition of Appeal was however presented on behalf of the ratepayers to the Justices of the Peace setting forth that the exemption was illegal and incompetent in respect that the Society did not fall under the provisions of the Act on account of the terms of the laws under which it was conducted, and praying that the decision of the Depute might be annulled. After a discussion, the prayer of the petition was granted, and the Society was thus in no better position than before the passing of the Act. Defeated in this, the Society next claimed exemption from Police Assessment under the Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 78, § 39, by which it is provided that any buildings which are solely occupied for the purposes of science or education are not liable to be assessed by the

Commissioners, but here also it was unsuccessful, and the only course remaining open to it was to make such alterations on the terms of its laws as would bring it clearly within the provisions of the later statute. The alterations required were very slight, the only changes made consisting of the addition of a declaration that the objects of the Society should be the advancement of the Science of Law and the pursuit of General Literature, and of a requirement that the Essays read should be on a subject connected with Science, Literature, or the Fine Arts. These additions made no real change in the laws, as it is notorious that for nearly fifty years previous such had been the objects of the Society and the subjects of the essays, but they brought the matter in a clearer light before parties outwith the Society, and had the effect of obtaining for it the desired certificate, under which it has ever since enjoyed the exemption conferred on literary societies by the statute.

On 4th November 1863 the Lord Justice-General Inglis—then the Lord Justice-Clerk—delivered an address to the Society as an introduction to the work of the Session. The subject selected by his Lordship was the Historical Study of Law, and in it he urged on the Society, and in particular on the younger members, that we are too much content to receive and store up as matter of fact the statutes and the rules and principles of the Common Law as they at present exist, without inquiring into the sources and gradual development of our system of Municipal

Jurisprudence; that, in short, we have too much neglected the history of the law of Scotland. The leading lesson which he desired to inculcate is expressed in these two lines:—"No man can be an adept in any science without a knowledge of its history, and this is especially true of the science of Jurisprudence." Having impressed this, his Lordship proceeded to show that the study he recommended is interesting as well as instructive, and completed his address by sketches of the leading lawyers of seventeenth century. The meeting was confined to members of the Society, but so many attended that it had to be held in the Hopetoun Rooms. The address was afterwards published.¹

The premises belonging to the Society in Charlotte Square consist of two floors and attics. From their acquisition to 1863 the Society had occupied only the under flat, which was divided into two rooms, the larger of which was appropriated to the meetings of the Society, and the smaller to the Library, the upper flat being occupied by the Society's officer. In 1862, the Society had for the first time taken in a regular supply of newspapers and periodicals, and partly with a view to providing accommodation for the use of these on nights of meetings, and partly from a general desire to extend

¹ The Historical Study of Law : An Address delivered to the Juridical Society, Session 1863-4, by the Right Hon. John Inglis, D.C.L., LL.D., Lord Justice-Clerk. William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London : 1863.

the premises in the personal occupation of the Society, the members in 1862 resumed possession of a room in the upper flat, which has since been used as a Reading Room on the nights of meeting, and as a Smoking and Committee Room at other times. The only other change in the Society's premises is that made in 1873, by which the extent of the Library has been considerably increased, and its appearance much improved, by the addition of a bow window.

In 1863 the Society appointed a committee to consider and report on the bill then before Parliament to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to Procedure in the Court of Session. This committee had the advantage—not possessed by any other committee in Scotland for consideration of measures before Parliament—of being composed of both branches of the legal profession, of the Writers to the Signet as representing the practitioners before the Courts, as well as of the members of the Faculty of Advocates. The combination of these bodies was found to be beneficial, and since then the Society has appointed committees upon all Bills before Parliament affecting either Judicial Procedure or Conveyancing.

In 1864 the entry money was fixed at £5, 5s., and the annual subscription payable by Ordinary Members at £1, 11s. 6d.

On 6th November 1867, Lord Ormidale delivered an address to the Society, on the Administration of Justice in the Court of Session, which was afterwards

privately printed.¹ The main remedy advocated by his Lordship was that the Record should be made up without the intervention of a Judge, by the parties lodging their pleadings within certain specified periods, and that on the Record being closed, the case should at once and without any order of a Judge take its place in one of the three Divisions, into which his Lordship proposed that the Court should be divided, for hearing and final judgment, subject to a right of appeal to a Chamber of Review composed of five Judges, viz., two Judges to be taken from each of the Divisions whose judgment is not in question, and one of the Judges of that Division by whom the judgment appealed from had been pronounced. As a precaution against improper or uncalled for appeals, it was suggested that they should be competent only where the judgment in the first instance had not been unanimous, or with the leave of the Division by which it had been pronounced.

This address occasioned a hot controversy, taken up at first by the Scottish newspapers and legal periodicals, but afterwards extending to London, where the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in an article headed "A Judicial Scandal," made it the text for advocating a radical change in the constitution of the Court of

¹ Address on the Administration of Justice in the Court of Session, and the Remedial Measures necessary to render it more Expeditious, Economical, and Satisfactory than it is at present, by Lord Ormidale. Delivered to the Juridical Society of Edinburgh, 6th November 1867.

Session; maintaining, not so much that the Court performed its functions badly, as that it had no adequate functions to perform, and that it required to be shaped and proportioned to the amount of business before it. Much was said on both sides, and it cannot be doubted that the Address and the discussion to which it gave rise were productive of good, the Acts of Parliament and Sederunt that have since been passed having given effect to many of the views of Lord Ormidale. Some misunderstanding having arisen as to the meaning of his Lordship in the part of the Address where he represented the facilities for delay given by the then existing system, his Lordship wrote to the President of the Juridical Society in these terms:—

“I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, enclosing a list of the members of the Juridical Society to whom a copy of my address was sent by the Society, and stating that there is to be a debate this week on the question, Whether the Court ought not to be constituted so as to consist of Three Divisions?

“I am glad to learn that the question is to be taken up by the Society, and I have no doubt that it will be discussed as its importance deserves.

“May I take the opportunity of requesting that before the commencement of the discussion you, as President of the Society in the Chair when my Address was delivered, will do me the favour to express my concern that there should exist in any

quarter the slightest misapprehension as to the purport of the sketch which I drew of the facilities afforded by the existing system for creating delay and expense by the presentation to the Inner House of Reclaiming Notes against Interlocutors of Lords Ordinary. The professional gentlemen whom I addressed could not, I think, have misunderstood me. The sketch was not intended as a representation of what had occurred in any particular suit. It was rather submitted as an illustration of the opportunities available to litigants, if so disposed, to create delay and expense, especially in mere matters of form. Some expressions, however, in my Address (pages 15 and 16 of the printed copy) are perhaps calculated to convey the impression that I referred to actual cases in which there had been ten or more Reclaiming Notes. But such was not my meaning. I spoke entirely from general impression, which a communication recently received from a quarter entitled to the highest respect leads me to apprehend may have been to some extent erroneous. My object, however, having been to indicate the possible rather than the actual results in cases under the existing system, it was not material to the argument whether in particular suits the Reclaiming Notes amounted to ten or to a much smaller number.

“ I should much regret were the Society to enter on the discussion of so important a question under any misconception caused by the manner in which I expressed myself on the occasion of my recent

Address, and therefore I am happy to have had an opportunity of making the above explanation."

In the course of the controversy, Professor Macpherson read a paper to the Society, which was afterwards published in a separate form.¹

In 1870 it was proposed to resume the Lectures, which had fallen into abeyance in 1848; and after consideration a series of forty lectures by different lecturers on separate subjects was resolved on, instead of a course of lectures by one person extending over the session. The series of lectures for the session 1870-71 consisted of the following :—

1. Legal Antiquities of Scotland, comprising sketches of the Ancient Church; of old charters; of early taxation; of rural occupation, and the subdivision of land in early times; of old forms of process in Civil Courts by briefs and inquests, and the form of proceeding in Ecclesiastical Courts, by Professor Cosmo Innes.² Six Lectures.
2. The Law of Scotland as a System of Equity, by G. H. Thoms, Advocate, Sheriff of Orkney, &c. Ten Lectures.

¹ The Judicial Statistics of England considered as a test of Judicial Work in Scotland, with some Remarks on Lord Ormisdale's Address on the Administration of Justice in the Court of Session. By Norman Macpherson, LL.D., Professor of Scotch Law in the University of Edinburgh. Read at the Juridical Society of Edinburgh, on 29th January 1868. Edinburgh: Bell & Bradfute, 12 Bank Street: 1868.

² Since published as:—Lectures on Scotch Legal Antiquities, by Cosmo Innes. Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas; 1872.

3. Teinds, by A. S. Kinnear, Advocate, Solicitor of Tithes. Four Lectures.
4. The Law of Insurance, by Donald Crawford, Advocate. Six Lectures.
5. Procedure in the Court of Session, by Æ. J. G. Mackay, Advocate. Ten Lectures; and
6. The Roman Law of Succession, and the Roman Law of Hypothec, and the relation they bear to the Law of Scotland, by J. Kirkpatrick, Advocate. Four Lectures.

The course was inaugurated by an address by Lord Justice-Clerk Moncreiff,¹ which was delivered in the Masonic Hall on 1st November 1870 to a large audience not confined to members of the Juridical Society.

The Lectures during session 1870-71 were so well attended that it was resolved to have another course in the next session, and the following series was arranged :—

1. The Philosophy of Law, by James Hutchison Stirling.²

¹ Since published as :—*Legal Education, an Address by the Right Honourable James Moncreiff, LL.D., Lord Justice-Clerk.* Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas : 1870.

² Afterwards published in the *Journal of Jurisprudence* of January, February, March, and April 1872, and separately as "*Lectures on the Philosophy of Law, together with Whewell and Hegel, and Hegel and Mr W. R. Smith ; a Vindication in a Physico-Mathematical regard, by J. Hutchison Stirling, F.R.C.S., LL.D.* Edinburgh and London, Longman & Co. : 1873." Also published in America in the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* of October 1872, April and July 1873, and

2. The Law of Scotland as a System of Equity, by Sheriff Thoms, in continuation of his course of the previous session.
3. The Early History of Scotch Law, by Mr A. C. Laurie, Advocate.
- 4 Insurance, by Donald Crawford, Advocate, in continuation of his course of the previous session.
5. The Mercantile Law Amendment Act, by J. Kirkpatrick, Advocate; and
6. Entails, by C. B. Logan, W.S.

Unfortunately the attendance on the Lectures this session was much smaller than in the previous one, and the course was not completed, only the lectures by Dr Hutchison Stirling and Sheriff Thoms being delivered.

April 1874 ; and separately by Soule, Thomas & Wentworth, St Louis, Missouri, 1874.

CHAPTER VII.

THE CENTENARY.

THE Society having been founded in 1773, completed the hundredth year of its existence in 1873. It having been resolved to celebrate this event by a dinner, a large number of members met for this purpose in the Douglas Hotel, on the evening of Thursday, 27th February 1873. There were upwards of eighty present. The Lord Justice-General occupied the chair; and the croupiers were Mr W. D. Thorburn, advocate; Mr J. Rankine, advocate; and Mr J. H. Begg, advocate. On the right of the chairman were Principal Sir Alex. Grant, Bart., Lord Deas, Dr R. Paterson, Mr G. Kellie M'Callum, W.S., and Professor Blackie; on the left were the Lord Justice-Clerk, the Rev Dr R. H. Stevenson, Lord Ardmillan, Lord Shand, and Sheriff Glassford Bell, Glasgow. Among others present were — Sheriff Monro; Sheriff Grahame; Sheriff Tennent; Sheriff Crichton; Professor Norman Macpherson; Mr M'Laren, advocate;

Mr John Marshall, advocate; Mr W. G. Scott-Moncrieff, advocate; Mr A. S. Kinnear, advocate; Mr A. D. Pattison, advocate; Mr W. Ludovic Mair, advocate; Mr James Macarthur, advocate; Mr Æ. J. G. Mackay, advocate; Mr G. S. Dundas, advocate; Mr J. L. Mansfield, advocate; Mr C. J. Pearson, advocate; Mr C. T. Couper, advocate; Mr A. Jameson, advocate; Mr J. Rankine, advocate; Mr W. F. Hunter, advocate; Mr J. R. Buntine, advocate; Mr J. C. Lorimer, advocate; Mr J. G. Maitland, advocate; Mr Omond, advocate; Mr G. Readman, advocate; Mr Pettigrew Wilson, advocate; Mr D. Lang, advocate; Mr J. G. Hamilton, advocate; Mr G. Watson, advocate; Mr A. Mitchell, advocate; Mr Robert Pringle, advocate; Mr Hugh J. Rollo, W.S.; Mr Colin G. Macrae, W.S.; Mr Robert R. Simpson, W.S.; Mr J. P. Wood, W.S.; Mr G. Bruce, W.S.; Mr Robert Pringle, W.S.; Mr A. F. Adam, W.S.; Mr Pillans Scarth, W.S.; Mr William Reid, W.S.; Mr D. Scott Moncrieff, W.S.; Mr Thomas Sprot, W.S.; Mr A. J. Napier, W.S.; Mr W. J. Menzies, W.S.; Mr Charles B. Logan, W.S.; Mr T. G. Dickson, C.A.; Mr James L. Hill, W.S.; Mr Horatio R. Macrae; Mr Holmes Ivory; Mr M. Montgomerie Bell, W.S.; Mr W. H. Marshall; Mr W. T. Dickson; Mr T. B. Johnstone, advocate; Mr R. Richardson, W.S.; Mr A. H. Ballingall, W.S., Perth; &c.

The Rev. Dr R. H. Stevenson said grace and returned thanks.

After dinner, the Secretary, by desire of the Chairman, intimated that apologies for absence had been received from the following amongst others:—The Right Hon. Lord Colonsay, the Right Hon. the Lord Clerk Register, the Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Hon. Lords Cowan, Mure, and Ormidale; Sir Robert Christison, Bart., President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; the President of the College of Surgeons; the President of the Royal Scottish Academy; the Very Rev. Dean Montgomery; Mr Edward S. Gordon, M.P., Q.C., Dean of Faculty; Mr John Macqueen, Q.C.; Mr James Anderson, Q.C.; Sheriffs Hector, Guthrie Smith, and Thoms; Mr Robert Horn, advocate; and Mr David Smith, W.S.

The CHAIRMAN then said—I am sure you will all join with me in an expression of great regret at the absence of our venerable and beloved friend Lord Colonsay—(applause)—who was at one time expected to fill the Chair this evening, but who has been unavoidably prevented from being present. I shall do my best, however inadequately, to fill his place. The first toast of the evening requires no preface in the company of patriotic gentlemen. I propose “The Queen.” (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN—I now propose “The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family.” (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN—Every one knows that a corporation has neither a soul to be saved nor a conscience to be disturbed—(laughter),—but there is a material

distinction between corporations and other collective bodies; and the Juridical Society, while it is a collective body is not a corporation. The consequence is that it maintains a respectable household in the parish of St George in this city. It has that respect for the clergy that all respectable householders entertain, and, in particular, it has a marked regard and admiration for its own parish minister—(applause). Therefore on the present occasion we will take this early opportunity of drinking to “The Health of the Clergy, and Dr Stevenson, our minister—(applause).

The Rev. Dr R. H. STEVENSON said,—My Lord Justice-General, my Lords and Gentlemen, I rise with very considerable pleasure to return thanks for the toast, which, allow me to say, my Lord, with your usual ability and delicacy you have proposed for the acceptance of this meeting, and for the manner in which the meeting has been pleased to accept of that toast. I have great pleasure in acknowledging the toast also, because of the position in which it is in the list. I consider that position most complimentary, for it comes in immediately after the toast of “The Members of the Royal Family,” and I see it takes a place which is usually assigned to “The Houses of Parliament,”—a toast which is not mentioned here. It has even precedence of “The Members of the College of Justice,” from which I suppose that the Juridical Society are of opinion that, while the wisdom of the Houses of Parliament may

make the very best of laws, and the result of all the learning that is to be found in the Juridical Society is to be found on the Bench—which may interpret these laws most fairly and impartially, and most righteously—there is yet another power in the State without which even the best laws and the best interpretation of the laws will not promote the loyalty and best estate of the people. Therefore, I thank you and the Society which you represent most cordially, not only for the toast, but for the opinion you hold of the vast importance to the well-being of the State the clergy are in this realm. One word about the happy occasion which has brought us together. The centenary of any institution must always be a most interesting period to those persons who are intimately connected with it. A little while ago we reached the tri-centenary of the institution of the Church of Scotland, and those of us who were immediately connected with the Church felt on that occasion inspired to a degree with love to the institution, and with a desire for her continuation and usefulness, that we never experienced before; and I have no doubt that the members of the Juridical Society, both young and old, now surrounding this table, while looking back to the good that the Society has done in time past, are now cherishing the hope that the Society will continue to flourish and be the means, as it has hitherto been, of training young men for eminence in their profession — (applause). I thank you most cordially for giving me the honour of

joining with you to-night; and I also give you my thanks for the honour you have done to the clergy—(applause).

The CHAIRMAN then said,—My Lords and Gentlemen, If I were addressing a mixed assembly, I do not know that I could safely take for granted that it is a merit in the Juridical Society to have endured for one hundred years—(laughter). As regards political institutions, some men think that antiquity is a merit, but there are many others who think that antiquity only proves that those institutions have lasted too long and ought to be abolished—(laughter). I do not know, however, that politicians of this last school would extend their doctrine to institutions of a literary, scientific, or educational character; and perhaps I may fairly presume that no Society like ours could have lasted for so long a period unless it had done in the course of its existence some good service—(applause). It is not unnatural for us, on the present occasion—indeed it appears to me to be most becoming—that we should, as far as we possibly can, carry back our thoughts to the time when the Society was instituted, and to the men who had the merit of giving it birth. Those men were very few in number, and they lived a long time ago; and that is pretty nearly all the impression that we receive from the story at first sight. But how long a time ago it is, and under what different conditions and circumstances they lived, it requires some little stretch of thought altogether to realise.

The year 1773 was not, so far as I am aware, a year distinguished above others by any great historical or political event; and therefore there are none of those wide or grand associations connected with it which often impress the imagination so strongly, that the moment the year is mentioned there comes back to you at once a vivid picture of something that then happened which enables you to judge of the character of the actors in the drama, and to appreciate how they lived, and thought, and acted. But although that year in particular is not so distinguished, we may recall some circumstances which will enable us to judge of the position in which our predecessors were then placed. Let me recall to your recollection, then, that at that period, what is now the Great Republic of North America was still a British Colony; that Lord North was then Prime Minister; and that Charles James Fox was a junior Lord of the Treasury; that Robert Dundas of Arniston was President of the Court of Session; and that the Bench was made famous by the names of Hailes, Kames, and Monboddo; that Harry Dundas had not yet entered on political life, and was labouring hard as a working lawyer in his chambers at the mouth of the Fleshmarket Close — (laughter); that Harry Erskine was a very promising, but a very young, member of the Bar; that Principal Robertson ruled supreme in the councils of the University; that the great depository of our national muniments—the

Register House of Edinburgh—existed only on paper; and that the North Bridge was just completed, and was thought to be a marvel of engineering skill and architectural taste—(laughter). Such were the circumstances of the time, and such were the influences that surrounded the birth of our Society. It was a very small and modest Society at its beginning, and it was also rather of a vagabond character, for it had at that time no settled place of abode—(laughter). I find that a number of its first meetings were held in a very classical locality—John's Coffee-house—(laughter and applause). What associations that name calls up! The old walls of that house, so long as they resisted the inroads of destructive or reforming times—(a laugh)—were haunted by the shades of all the great worthies of Scottish Jurisprudence; and even now the very mention of the name suggests a recollection of some of the finest creations of the great master of fiction—(applause). Peter Peebles, with his inimitable buffoonery; the wit of Peter Pleydell; and the wonderful capacity of his clerk, Mr Driver—(laughter). It would not be thought, perhaps, altogether decorous in the present day if we were to hold our debates in a tavern—(laughter); but at the time of which I am speaking the members of the Juridical Society had the countenance of all the best men in the profession in selecting John's Coffee-house as the place of their assembly, for I believe there was no man, however distinguished or

however respectable, who did not find himself led to that classic retreat at some hour of the day, either by business engagements or by natural thirst—(laughter). To illustrate the small beginnings from which this now distinguished Society arose, let me mention to you that it is recorded in the Minutes in the year 1775 that a motion was made, seconded, and duly carried, to instruct the Treasurer to purchase one copy of Erskine's smaller work for the use of members of the Society attending the debates—(laughter). But it was an important event, for it formed the germ of that excellent and valuable library which now adorns our premises in Charlotte Square—(applause)—and it is from such small beginnings that such institutions arise. I do not dwell on the early history of the Society further than to tell you, what perhaps you all very well know, that the Society had hardly attained any great amount of vital energy before the members set themselves to that work which has been their great and distinguishing enterprise during their whole existence,—I mean, the compilation of "The Styles." The first volume of that great work was published by the Society in 1787. It has gone through a great many editions, and it may be pronounced to be really a part of the written law of Scotland—(applause). It is very astonishing, when you look back on the circumstances, that a Society, composed of so small a number of members, should have performed so energetically and successfully a task of no ordinary importance, and should have carried on that task down

to our own times. The young men who were the active members of the Society at that time were no doubt connected with other Societies, such as the Society of Writers to the Signet, and from them they received the materials for the work; but the labour of selection, of collection, and publication, was not small. By what they did, not we only, but the whole profession of the law, from the Judges downwards, have received a most valuable legacy—(applause). It is sad to confess, but still it is so, that after the Society had set itself to this great work, the debates on law questions and the essays on law subjects began rather to languish, and it was found somewhat difficult to procure a sufficient number of members to make up a good debate at one of the ordinary meetings. But the active members of the Society at that period were not to be daunted; and they resorted to one of the ordinary processes for renovating an enfeebled constitution—they imported new blood. They effected an amalgamation—a very favourite thing in the present day—with another Society of somewhat similar purpose, called the Logical Society. The difference between the two was this, that the Logical Society devoted itself to the consideration and debate of speculative as well as legal questions, while the Juridical Society had, previous to the amalgamation, confined itself to legal subjects. From the date of that amalgamation, in 1797, the Juridical Society has continuously prospered. Now, it seems to me that that passage in our history symbolises a great truth,

which is, that the mind of man cannot live on law alone—(laughter and applause). The infusion of the speculative element from the Logical Society gave the Juridical Society new life; and is it not true, in all cases, that if a man devotes himself exclusively to one subject, his mind becomes gradually narrow and contracted, until he comes to find the greatest difficulty in applying his mind energetically and effectively even to the subject of his exclusive study? The addition of some other pursuit to that which is a man's professional occupation is absolutely necessary to a healthy tone of mind. I don't know that it matters what it may be. It may be literature, it may be philosophy, it may be agriculture, or arboriculture, or horticulture—it matters little what it is,—but there must be something to occupy the thoughts besides that which is a man's necessary and normal occupation. And from this is to be adduced an important corollary, that if a lawyer's mind is not to be constantly employed with legal subjects, there must be intervals of repose from professional work, and hence the advantage of that blissful period we know under the name of 'The Long Vacation.' I do not say that the Long Vacation is to be a repose in this sense, that it is to be a period of mental and bodily inactivity; for repose, mental and bodily, means variety of occupation — (applause). Well, the debates, as I have said, went on improving after the junction of the Logical Society to which I have just referred; and although it may be

almost out of place for me in this company to dwell on the uses and advantages of debating societies, I cannot help saying a single word on that subject, especially as applicable to the Juridical Society itself. I apprehend that the true use of a debating Society, and particularly of a Society instituted for the purpose of legal discussion, is that its members shall acquire the habit of precise and accurate expression on legal subjects in particular. Lord Neaves the other day, in addressing the students of the University of St Andrews, struck out a new idea as to the uses of language. He said that there were three common uses of language—one, to express a man's thoughts, another to conceal his thoughts, and the other to conceal that he had no thoughts—(laughter). Now I think that the use of a debating Society is to suppress and put down the two latter illegitimate uses of language, and to encourage the first and only legitimate use of language—(applause). It has been well said, too, that precise and accurate expression, clear speaking, is only to be obtained on a foundation of clear thinking, and that is perfectly true in one sense; but I venture to think that clear thinking may be very much aided and encouraged by clear speaking, and that the two excellent habits act and re-act one on the other—(applause). While a man is studying to speak in a clear and perspicuous manner, he is unconsciously teaching himself to think clearly also. In short, it appears to me that whoever may attain, by the exercise of such debates as I have heard

in the Juridical Society, to a concise and clear habit of speech, will thereby very much improve his habits of thinking. The truth of this may be strikingly illustrated by studying critically the performances of any very successful mimic. If he select as his model or victim a really good speaker, one who can clothe thoughts in clear, terse, and appropriate language, you will find that he is not merely adopting the voice and manner of the person he represents, and his style of composition, but has for the time become to all appearance possessed of his wit and wisdom. The mimic may not resemble his pattern in any of his intellectual or moral powers or qualities, and yet (such is the force of association between speaking and thinking) he will, under a sort of momentary inspiration, become logical or imaginative, philosophical, abstruse or discursive, or whatever else is necessary to present a perfect picture, in sentiment as well as manner, of the man he is imitating. If, then, in practising the art of public speaking, young men set before them good models—not such as are distinguished only by fluency and elegance—but those who use rhetoric as the means of conveying their matured thoughts clearly and intelligibly to others, it is not too much to expect that, studying (without slavishly imitating) such models, the student may not only gain the habit of clear and impressive speaking, but also find his mental powers invigorated and trained to the practice of rapid and accurate reasoning. If there be any truth in what I am now

suggesting, we have, if not a new, at least a most important ground for encouraging such debating societies as that to which we belong. For myself I can say, without hesitation, that whether I was taught, by my practice of debating at the Juridical, to make free with the style and thoughts of other men or no, I was in many ways greatly indebted to that training in the early stages of my professional career. It will probably be not uninteresting to you to know, as I daresay many of you already do, that as we are now celebrating the Centenary of this Society, another very distinguished party of men just fifty years ago proclaimed its jubilee, and a very remarkable party assembled on that occasion. There were, among other persons, the Solicitor-General of the day in the chair (Mr Wedderburn) who presided in the absence of Sir Robert Dundas, and around him were Walter Scott, Jeffrey, Colin Mackenzie, Moncreiff, Cockburn, and other celebrated men. What a party that would be to meet! There is preserved an excellent but not a very full account of the meeting, from which I derive the information I give to you. But perhaps one of the most interesting circumstances connected with it was the announcement that at that time there were still surviving four of the original founders of the Juridical Society,—Harry Guthrie, a name well known in connection with the profession of the law; Sir John Leslie, a name not to be confounded with the distinguished Professor of the

University of Edinburgh of the same name. He was a Baronet from Morayshire, but had been a Writer to the Signet before he succeeded to the family honours. Then there were Colonel Farquharson, who had left the legal profession for the military, and Mr Alexander Kidd, who were also present at the jubilee dinner. The names I have mentioned, and indeed all the names that appear in the report, are, I am sorry to say, the names of men who have passed away; but I understand that there are two gentlemen who were present on that occasion, distinguished members of the Juridical Society who are here to-night—Mr Pillans Scarth and Mr Thomas Sprot—(applause),—a gratifying circumstance, for it seems to carry down by uninterrupted succession the line of the great men who founded and sustained the Society—(loud applause). I observe that the jubilee meeting fifty years ago was surrounded by a great many very gratifying circumstances; but I was startled to observe that they used up no less than three chairmen—(laughter). One of them, Mr Solicitor-General, began to think of the work he had to perform next day, and beat an early retreat—(laughter). The chair was then filled by one of the croupiers, and when he in his turn went to bed, or was put to bed—(laughter)—his place was occupied by a Mr John Wilson junior—(laughter), and it is narrated that, under his auspices ‘the evening was spent with the greatest possible hilarity, and the company parted at a very late hour.’ What was the fate of the last chairman I do not know—(laughter).

Whether it is in the book of fate that the progress of hilarity shall displace me from the position I occupy, to be succeeded by a stronger headed successor, I cannot at present anticipate—(laughter)—but I hope I have so far discharged my duty as to afford a sufficient reason for your receiving with cordiality the toast of the evening—(loud applause). I only wish to add one word. In the case of that delightful evening which our predecessors spent in 1823—by the way it was in Oman's Hotel—there was a little episode to be reflected on next morning. There was an attack on the purses of the distinguished gentlemen who attended the dinner—the object being to get up a sufficient fund to purchase the premises which the Society now occupy ; and I mention this circumstance only for the purpose of removing any apprehensions that may be now entertained on that subject, by telling you that the prosperity of the Society is not attested merely by the number of its members, and their energy and zeal, but that its finances are in an altogether unexceptionable state — (applause). I have now great pleasure in proposing the toast of the evening—"the Juridical Society." (The toast was drunk amid great enthusiasm).

The LORD JUSTICE-CLERK then said,—The toast that has been put into my hands is one to which apparently there is to be no response on the present occasion. I am asked to propose the health of the absent members. I have some idea, from the way in which the toast is expressed, how I am to end ; but not the

slightest hint is given to me as to how I am to begin—(laughter). It is said "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," but about the absent the proverb is exactly reversed, for the absent are always in the wrong, and always get the worst of it. Certainly, in the old days of the Juridical Society my attendance was not always so regular as I wished it should have been; but the absent members were always remembered under a very different rule—(laughter). Now, the first difficulty I feel is as to who are the absent members. I have been making a mental calculation that, if ten members have joined the Society annually since the last jubilee, there must have been five hundred members at least belonging to the Juridical Society; and, making a reasonable deduction for the members who by various contingencies have departed, there still must be a very large proportion of absent members who fall to be included in this toast, as compared with those whom I now address. It is a curious speculation what becomes of all the members of debating societies. We always see a certain floating balance, but it is always a fragment or fraction of the great whole. Like the problem, what becomes of the old pins and old nails, Where are all the absent members of the Juridical Society? I daresay many of them have wandered far and wide; some of them may be airing their Juridical Styles at San Francisco, or Melbourne, or on the banks of the Mississippi or the Ganges. But wherever they are, I have no doubt that their "hearts untrammelled" fondly turn to the

Juridical Society—(applause),—and although I cannot propose their names to the meeting, I propose that the company drink their health—(applause). But there may be a little more embodiment to my speech than this kind of ghost or phantom that I have conjured up. There are some names I may mention with sympathy and admiration on the present occasion. It has been suggested that I should include in this toast some of the absent members of the Bench. That I entirely decline to do. They will be answered for in the course of the evening. If they are absent I am only sorry for them, but they are not the subject on which I propose to address you; but some absent members there are whose reasons for absence it is impossible to deny the cogency of. Some there are who have been enamoured with what Dr Johnson said was the prospect with most attractions for a Scotchman—I mean the road to London—(laughter); there are some who have taken that road and remained where it had led them. I believe that the English Bar contains not a few members of the Juridical Society—greatly I have no doubt to their own advantage and the advantage of those with whom they come in contact in those southern regions—(applause). Mr James Anderson and Mr Macqueen have both risen to the rank of Queen's Counsel, and hold a deservedly high position in the rank—(applause). There are other two names of gentlemen of whom it is not necessary that I should say much, seeing that they are our constant

companions ; but still at a meeting of this kind, and on this occasion, I do not think I can be wrong in mentioning the Lord Advocate and the Dean of Faculty as two members of the Society whom we had much wished to have been here, but whom as absent members we are all glad to remember—(applause). As to my friend the Lord Advocate, I do not think the Juridical Society has sent out from its walls a more vigorous recruit than he has proved to be. He has won his position by sheer energy and power, and I am sure that the training he received in the Juridical Society has lent no small assistance to the Lord Advocate's success—(applause). As to the Dean of Faculty, the position he holds is enough to render it unnecessary for me to speak of his merits ; about one who commands such universal respect as Edward Gordon, I am quite certain that in this meeting I need say no more—(applause). What I have to propose is "The health and prosperity of Lord Colonsay"—(applause). Lord Colonsay I may characterise as the Nestor of this Society and of the profession he has so long adorned—(applause). I believe he is the second oldest member on our roll—a connecting link, in truth, between the great names of the past and the men who are engaged in the busy struggles of the present—(applause). It is impossible to mention his name without a certain tremour of emotion, when we think what scenes he has passed through, what men he has known and been conversant with. What varied vicissitudes to

this nation he has witnessed ! How many of the honours of his own profession he has gained—there not being a distinction within the reach of a member of our Bar which has not adorned his career and which he has not won !—(applause). We all look with sympathy and with gratification on the last honour conferred on him—standing as singular as it was striking and graceful—(applause). We are glad to see in the House of Lords a regularly trained Scottish lawyer imbued with the principles of our jurisprudence—(applause)—and I am certain that since Lord Colonsay went there there has been a very sensible—improvement I was going to say, but at least the element so infused has produced a very sensible—impression upon the jurisdiction of that high tribunal—(applause). We regret very greatly that he has not been present to-night, and I propose to you that we should drink to the health of the absent members of the Society, but that we should specially remember in pledging this toast “Health and prosperity to Lord Colonsay”—(loud applause).

Mr JOHN M'LAREN, Sheriff of Chancery, said—The toast which it has fallen to me to propose is, “The Senators of the College of Justice”—(applause). The College of Justice of this country is not only one of its most ancient institutions, but it is bound up with the history of Scotland, and with the intellectual life of the people. I am sure there is no institution in Scotland which is held in higher esteem, or has had a stronger hold on the affections of the people than

that which I have the honour to propose for your acceptance in this toast—(applause). It is a remarkable fact that amid the many minor changes that have taken place in our institutions, with the changes that have taken place in the Court, they should have subsisted for so many centuries unimpaired; and it is not less remarkable that in this very year the collective wisdom of the Judges and Lawyers of England, after an endeavour, could devise no better scheme of administrative justice than one founded very much on the scheme of the Outer and Inner Houses. It is matter of congratulation that in the administration of the laws the Supreme Court is presided over by Judges of very great eminence, professional experience, and experience of public life, and who have had a brilliant career at the Bar—men of great eminence and learning, many of whom I am glad to see present on this occasion. I beg to associate with this toast the name of one of your Lordship's colleagues, Lord Deas—(applause). His Lordship has been in service as a Judge for a long period, and I venture to say that his independent and penetrating criticism has contributed largely to the science of law in this country; and in the discharge of his duty both in the civil and criminal courts he has received the respect and esteem of all concerned, by his fearless and independent and impartial administration of justice—(applause). His Lordship has always taken a great interest in the societies for legal education, and we are all glad to see him and the

other Judges present on this auspicious occasion—
(loud applause).

LORD DEAS, in reply, said—May it please your Lordship, in the presence of the two heads of the Court on the one hand, and of the Junior Judge of the Court on the other hand, it is not without hesitation that I accept the honour of saying, as I now say, on behalf of myself and my judicial brethren, that we thank you for this toast, which has been proposed with eloquence and received with favour. As regards my absent brethren, I am not authorised to say anything for them, but I think it right to say that of my own knowledge three or four of them at least were disqualified by family affliction, or personal reasons, which made it impossible for them to be present. If I say a sentence or two more I shall keep in mind, as I always do, that which has fallen from his Lordship in the chair, that man does not live by law alone—(a laugh). This is an interesting occasion to all the members of this Society, but it cannot fail to be peculiarly interesting to all the Judges whose position necessarily implies that their connection with this Society is not a thing of yesterday. Very nearly the whole of one-half of the Centenary period which we are now met to celebrate has passed since some of us first became connected with this Society, from which we all acknowledge to have received substantial benefits—(applause). We were then in the spring-time of life, when alone the seed is sown without which there is no harvest. Hobhouse, I think it is, a

friend of Byron, in an early volume of fugitive pieces, to which they jointly contributed, and not undeservedly forgotten, writes thus :—

“ ’Tis hard, when Summer clothes the year
In Nature’s gayest dress,
The vigorous morn to wear away
In study’s dull recess.”

But I rather think if the young gentlemen who are now here were to leave the “dull recess” of study for the pursuit of pleasure, they would soon find themselves in the position in which Byron describes the boy who caught a butterfly :—

“ The lovely toy, so dearly sought,
Has lost its charm by being caught.”—

(laughter and applause.)

The period to which I am now looking back was to me, and I daresay was to my official brethren, a time of toil and labour. But that toil and labour were not without some compensatory elements, which I am afraid remain to some of us no longer. Existence itself is a pleasure when the young blood runs tickling in the veins. Then we saw the morning sun of life just above the horizon, sending forth its rays over an apparently boundless ocean, covered with white-sailed ships, in which we were to embark, and knew not where, in search of the wealth and honours of the world. Now one finds himself like Mirza seated on the hillside looking down on the valley of Bagdad waiting to see when the last of his youthful

friends shall fall through those doors of the trap that spans the valley, and disappears in the gulf below. The very sun hardly seems to shine with its former splendour. If, however, we can be assured that the training we have had in this Society and other pursuits has rendered us even now not without some use in the world, that is a consolation which is quite sufficient to satisfy any one's nature. If we are at all useful to the public, nobody can doubt that that very much depends on the character of the two great bodies of the profession of which this Society is composed. On the Bar, in particular, the Bench must be dependent. The function of the Bar is to represent to the Bench those arguments, and those only, which a thorough lawyer would wish to present to himself on the question in order to make up his mind. If we are of any utility, it is in consequence of having belonged to a profession founded on and practising that principle; and I am sure I may say for myself and the other occupants of the Bench that there is nothing which gives us so much pride and pleasure as to know that we still remain members of the Bar, and that we are not severed from that trunk of which we originally became members—(applause). I never lose the consciousness that I am but a weak and feeble branch, which owes its little worth to that noble tree on which it was grafted and grew—(applause).

LORD SHAND—The toast which I have the honour to propose lays open a very large field; but when I consider the late hour, and the business we have

before us, I have come to the conclusion that I should propose the toast briefly. I will content myself with one consideration in proposing "The Universities of Scotland"—(applause). At a meeting like this I am sure that every one of us recognises to the fullest extent the great advantages we have had in connection with this Society; but after all, without disparaging the very valuable training which the Juridical Society bestows on its members, the education and training may be characterised as what may be called technical education. I do not undervalue it, for it draws us to the valuable profession to which we belong but after all, we must look to other societies than the Juridical Society, and the institutions to which we must look for a comprehensive education are the Universities of Scotland—(applause). Long before the foundations of the Juridical Society were laid we had our Universities. I am glad to think that we are able to say that from the first, and particularly throughout the century during which the Juridical Society has been in existence, we are able to congratulate ourselves that while the sister country of Ireland is seeking to re-model its Universities, we are in a haven of peace, with the Universities in that position in which we are anxious to see them. I shall not detain you further than to say that while our Universities are in that efficient position, they are daily growing in prosperity—Glasgow having added to its foundations and buildings, and Edinburgh having immediately under Sir

Alexander Grant men of whom we are justly proud—(applause). When an Education Board was to be selected, the Government could find none better fitted for the position of members of it than Sir Alexander Grant and the Principal of St Andrew's University, whose name is never mentioned without respect and esteem. I may say that even before that period referred to by the Lord Justice-General in the admirable address he gave us this evening—even before it assembled in John's Coffee House—the Society had its meetings in the University. I hope that Sir Alexander Grant will accept our good wishes on this occasion; and I have great pleasure in proposing "The Universities of Scotland," coupled with his name—(applause).

Sir ALEXANDER GRANT—It is an interesting thing to celebrate the hundredth year of a society which has been so closely connected with the University of Edinburgh. The University must prize and value societies like this, which sees its members growing up and entering into the highest offices of the land. I thank my learned friend Lord Shand for the kind way in which he has spoken of the Universities of Scotland. It could on no occasion be more gratifying to acknowledge the honour done to the Universities of Scotland than on this. Scotland is perhaps too congratulatory—perhaps too satisfied with the present position of her Universities; but still Scotland may well be proud of them. Of the importance of Universities in general no man can doubt; it may be

said of them what Aristotle said of women—"Where the arrangements about them are not good, the nation cannot be called more than half prosperous"—(applause). That is the feeling of the Government of the present day in regard to Ireland. Having settled to some extent the land, and to some extent the Church of Ireland, they now come to the University, for without it Ireland would not be considered settled—(laughter). With regard to the Bill that would be brought before the House of Commons on Monday next, I must make one remark. Mr Gladstone, on the occasion of the first reading of the Bill, made a very grave and luminous and earnest speech, which, however, I may add, was enlivened by many flowers of imagination—(laughter). Mr Gladstone indulged in one of those flowers of imagination when he told the House of Commons that there were 4000 students attending the Universities in Scotland, and that it was a very great credit to Scotland that all those were students in the Faculty of Arts—(laughter). Now that was a statement for which Mr Gladstone was indebted to his imagination, and not to his memory—(laughter). But it is a statement which is not only not consistent with the fact, but it is a statement which we should be very sorry to be the fact—(hear, hear); because, however many students there may be in Scotland, we never desire that they should be all Art students—(applause). There are no doubt 4000 students or thereabouts attending the Universities of Scotland, but certainly

not more than 2000 of them can be at present students in Arts—(hear, hear). The remainder are students in the professional faculties—in Law, Medicine, and Theology—and that is the proper healthy condition of our Universities—(applause). Besides giving a liberal general education in Arts to those who desire to seek it (and it is hoped there may be many), the University should always have a close and intimate connection with the professions of the country and the life of the nation, and any measure or tendency on the part of the Legislature which should at all restrict the connection of the Universities with the professions of the country, or which should endeavour to limit the Universities to the position of mere High Schools or Academies for the teaching of Arts and preparation of studies—however excellent in themselves those studies were—would, I maintain, be a great misfortune to us—(applause). It is not a compliment to Scotland to imagine that we have only Art students, and it is not the fact, and I hope it never will be—(applause).

JAMES L. HILL, W.S.—I think it was a fortunate thing for our country when the old system of hereditary jurisdiction in the feudal ages came to be broken up, and that our system of Sheriff-Courts, very much as at present existing, came to be established. I for one give my most unqualified adherence to the system then established, for I have yet to learn that there is in any country any system of local courts, or any system better adapted for the administration of justice

than the local courts that we have at present—(applause). We are bound to give credit to the far-seeing sagacity of our ancestors for the establishment of that system ; still we are as much indebted to the success of able Scotch lawyers who have been appointed successively to the office of Sheriff—(applause). They have by their conduct, by their great regard for their duties, by keeping their hands clean, and by carefully abstaining from mixing themselves up with local disputes and local animosities, gained for themselves a reputation as upright judges—(applause). I maintain that they have got a hold, and they continue that hold kindly, on the feelings of the whole community. I think that they may be well satisfied with the position they occupy in this country. I believe that the ably-drawn character which your Lordship drew of the lively, warm-hearted, and erudite Pleydell may suit the Sheriffs of Scotland at the present day. I am glad that the toast is associated with the name of Sheriff Glassford Bell—(applause). It is many years since I met and heard Sheriff Bell, who was a most distinguished speaker in our Juridical Society, and who was never afraid to measure his sword with any competitor—(applause). He has done a great deal of work. I have very great pleasure in drinking his health in conjunction with the toast I now propose—"The Sheriffs of Scotland"—(applause)—and in expressing my pleasure in seeing him present with his burdens bearing so lightly on him. He is not only an accomplished man of

letters, as he has always been, but a learned and sound lawyer and judge—(applause).

SHERIFF GLASSFORD BELL, in returning thanks, said—I thank you very much for the compliment which you have paid to the body to which I belong. How long that body is to continue I do not know, for I am sorry to say that under recent legislation it has been growing “small by degrees and beautifully less”—(laughter). There has been a tendency to convert two Sheriffs into one—(laughter)—which is not altogether agreeable to some aspirants to the office. I would be inclined to say—

“O, Lord Advocate, spare that tree ;

Touch not a single bough !

For a good many years it has sheltered me,

And I'll protect it now.”

(laughter). I believe that the Sheriffships of Scotland command the respect of the country. I think that the office has been administered by men of character and legal attainments, in whom the community have had confidence—(applause). It was an old saying that when law ended tyranny began. When the Sheriffs of Scotland end I do not know what will be the result. But when we come to the last of all the Sheriffs he will be declared to be the noblest Roman of them all. I have heard of Sheriffs who have five or six appeals brought before them in the course of the year, and I know Sheriffs who have between thirty and forty appeals brought before them in a week ; but in all their departments they have discharged their duties conscientiously, and with a desire to do their

duty to the best of their ability—(applause). Allow me to express the great delight I have in being present. It is a long vista to look back to the time when I became a member of the Juridical Society—a period of nearly forty years. At that time those who were members with me had the whole future before them, and now those who were my contemporaries find that that future is converted into the past, and are able to say whether the dreams of their youth are in any way realised by the events of the past. I do not mean to express regret at what has been my fate in life, but I do recollect with enthusiasm the delightful evenings I used to spend in this Society as one of its office-bearers, and I was associated with men of great talent, and subsequently of great reputation. My friend Tom Mackenzie, as I used to call him, Edward Maitland (Lord Barcaple), Shank Cook, Robert Horn, Walter Macculloch, and, though last not least, the present Lord Justice-General, were members of the Society in those days—(applause). We had also the pleasure of the company of our most musical, eloquent, and amiable friend, Professor Blackie—(applause). It is not unpleasant to look back on these early scenes of life; and it is a great pleasure to meet with those who are looking forward to a higher position, by taking an active part in the discussions of the Juridical Society—(applause).

LORD ARDMILLAN—I cannot as an old and attached member of the Society perform the duty which has devolved upon me without saying a very

few words. The lapse of years, the strong vitality of this excellent institution, and the good hand of Providence in sparing our own lives, have enabled us to see the centenary day of the Juridical Society—a day which no man can hope to see twice, but which we rejoice to see now. In token of the singularly advanced state of opinion of the Juridical Society in former days, permit me to mention that in a very curious and interesting document indeed to us now, entitled, “Law Questions and Speculative Questions for Discussion in the Juridical Society in 1803,” I observe this question was tabled for serious discussion. “Is a proprietor of lands, on granting a lease of them to a tenant, prevented from hunting or searching for game in those lands?” Without venturing to indicate any opinion on the subject, it is quite clear that the Juridical Society in 1803 was a Society which encouraged the widest and largest thoughts on such questions. On the present occasion, Law, properly and happily represented by your Lordship in the Chair, condescends to mix in a social meeting where, in place of examining authorities and the forms of process, we find ourselves here amid pleasant memories and genial fellowship—(applause). The toast which I have the honour to propose is one which I venture to think not unsuitable to or inconsistent with Law. It is one which requires no commendation from me. It is “Literature and the Fine Arts”—(applause). That Literature is not only a

sparkling gem set in the brow of Justice, but by her accomplishments in all her varied forms she tends to adorn and dignify the legal profession; to polish and decorate the nakedness of law; and promote the potency of pleading, cannot be denied by those whose pride it is that Scott, Jeffrey, and others made the literature of Scottish law celebrated — (applause). Those of us who have the privilege of knowing your Lordship in the Chair, and the head of the Second Division of the Court, and who feel and appreciate the graceful wit, the classic taste, and the almost universal scholarship of my brother Lord Neaves, as well as the graceful and refined literary accomplishments of more than one of my young friends at the Bar, can have no doubt as to the important place occupied by Literature. To release the lovely form of Justice from technical imprisonment, to extract the ore of the principle from the rubbish of the practice, to let in the light and truth, to maintain firmly as sacred the forms which uphold justice, and reject as worse than useless the quibbles that restrain and obstruct her—that is the noble end and aim of all forensic effort, and to that noble aim Literature in all its varied forms is an able and important auxiliary. None of us can doubt that it is of the greatest possible importance to those engaged in the legal profession that they should be armed with the greatest amount of assistance from all literature. It is true that the law is a jealous mistress, and that she will permit no rival near her throne; but while it

is necessary to have an intimate knowledge of Stair, and Erskine, and Bell, it is also true that he is the better pleader and the better judge, and the higher ornament of the legal profession for the knowledge he can acquire of other branches of literature. I am sure that none of us would wish to see law in the position to which Burns pointed his satire, but rather that it should be furnished by study, guided by reason, and adorned by literature as a truly noble vocation—(applause). I am sure there is enough to satisfy you that the Fine Arts occupy a high position; and happy is the man who enjoys their worth and charms—(applause). Permit me to couple with the toast the name of Professor Blackie—(applause). There are very few men more worthy of representing Scottish Literature than Professor Blackie. No one can have any doubt as to his gifts and acquirements, or feel other than a warm regard for himself personally, as a man whom every one loves—(applause).

PROFESSOR BLACKIE, in returning thanks, said—I will just say one thing, that I had the advantage of being trained in your profession, Sir; but no one was more out of his element in the Juridical Society. I had a conception of one thing, that Blackie was possibly a fool—(laughter), and that he might learn something in being in the society of wise men—(laughter). I learned in that Society to know one of the most important things that belong to the education of the human mind—that every question had two sides—(laughter). They spoke about bonds,

and on inquiring into their nature I was told, "You must bind yourself to a W.S. and you will soon find what they are." I was sent to a W.S.; he said to me, "There are some papers; will you read them over and give me your opinion as to the difficulty of the matter. I rubbed my head for half-an-hour—(laughter), and he said, "What do you think of this case?" I said my opinion was that there was no case in the matter at all—(laughter). He said, "When a young gentleman—a young advocate—looks at papers for half-an-hour and says he sees nothing in the matter, then I say to him, and I say to you, that you know nothing at all about your profession"—(laughter). I can assure you that I rose next morning a wiser and an humbler man—(laughter). I thank you for coupling my name with the toast—(applause).

W. D. THORBURN—My Lord Justice-General, my Lords and Gentlemen,—I rise to propose the toast of "The Royal College of Physicians"—an institution which, during nearly two centuries, has shown a zeal and activity in the cause of Medicine beyond all praise. Its Pharmacopeia, until recently superseded, occupied in a doctor's library as useful, perhaps as important, a niche, as our Juridical Styles do in that of the conveyancer. From an early period the College of Physicians has eagerly promoted every feasible scheme for the alleviation of the sufferings of the surrounding popu-

lation, or the advancement of the best interests of the healing art. Its efforts have been consistently directed to raising the standard of medical skill and knowledge, and to the success which has attended these efforts must, in part, be attributed the high repute which is the meed of the Scottish practitioner. Although the professions of Law and Medicine are not antagonistic, and can never be rivals, their spheres are so closely connected that whatever touches the prosperity of the one, must react upon the other. In the determination of important questions affecting property and status, Courts of Law require, not unfrequently, the assistance of the highest medical talent, and it is by associations such as the College of Physicians that the skill and research are fostered, which prove indispensable in rare and difficult cases. In connection with this subject, and not least among the many services rendered to medical science by the College of Physicians, must be reckoned the Morrisonian Lectures on Mental Diseases, delivered from year to year in its Hall, and under its auspices, which physicians and lawyers alike have found replete with interest and instruction. With this toast I desire to couple the name of Dr Paterson—a gentleman whose abilities well qualify him to fill the Presidential Chair of the College of Physicians.

Dr PATERSON, in reply, said—Though I feel very much like a fish out of the water in rising to speak after so many eloquent lawyers, I have much pleasure in responding to the toast which has been so cordially

received. In regard to the College of Physicians, I may safely say that it has done everything in its power for the advancement of Medicine in Scotland and in the world.

Mr JOHN GILLESPIE, W.S., said—My Lords and Gentlemen,—I find I am so highly honoured as to have to propose the toast of “The Juridical Styles Committees.” The mere statement of the toast should, I am sure, be enough; and such a company as this does not require that I should say much on the subject. You will all freely admit the manifold advantages you have received from the compilation of the “Styles.” The Committees on the recent volumes wisely appointed Mr John Marshall as convener—a most eminent conveyancer himself, and the son of one of the greatest conveyancers who ever lived. I ask you to drink the toast of “The Juridical Styles Committees,” coupled with the name of Mr John Marshall.

Mr JOHN MARSHALL, Advocate, in reply, said—I must disclaim a great deal of what has been said by Mr Gillespie. With the First Volume I was connected only in a subordinate capacity as labouring under Messrs Duff and Montgomerie Bell. It is to them that we owe its great and acknowledged value. I was one of the Committee which prepared the Second Volume. It was a labour of love, and I am sure we have all benefited very greatly by the work that was then accomplished. I have, on behalf of the

Committee, to thank you for the manner in which the toast has been received.

SHERIFF MONRO said—My Lord Justice-General, I beg leave to propose a toast to those who have at present the honour of being the Office-bearers of the Juridical Society, their names being :—the Presidents, W. D. Thorburn, John Rankine, and John H. Begg ; the Secretary, W. G. Scott-Moncrieff ; Librarian and Treasurer, C. J. Pearson—all Advocates ; the Curators of the Library, Colin G. Macrae, W.S., Geo. Watson, T. B. Johnstone, and J. Guy Hamilton, all Advocates. Some of these names I remember of old in connection with the legal profession, and others will no doubt in due time establish a name and a memory. It is a good beginning, and no small honour that these gentlemen have thus early in their career been selected for these offices in a Society which gives this day so powerful a pledge of its solidity and permanency as to enable them, from their elevated position, to look back on a now completed century. Not only do they enjoy the publicity and distinction thus conferred, but they can cultivate to the best advantage that excellent rehearsal of the duties of forensic life which this Society so specially affords. It is our earnest wish and hope that in the future they may vigorously apply their talents and legal accomplishments, their learning, their oratory, their logic, their patriotism, and their uprightness, in the discharge of the high duties that lie before them ; and that in due season, when maturity of experience appears, along

with a sprinkling of gray hairs, they may retire from the turmoil of the forum into the dignified usefulness of judicial or official life. It is not given to all to be Presidents or Senators of the College of Justice ; but there is some dignity and much usefulness in the humbler functions of the law. Some of those who in my day were officials of this Society, subsided after a time into the not unenviable position of country gentlemen ; and in that, or indeed in any other state of life, a knowledge of the law, if guided by good feeling and discretion, will contribute to the good of its possessor and all around him. I do not think the members may much fear that the office of Principal Sheriff will be abolished. Threatened men live long. The English are aiming at an expansion of their County Courts which would assimilate them to our Sheriff Courts ; and no check has ever been suggested on the evils naturally arising under purely local administration of justice so effectual and so cheap as the Principal Sheriff—(cheers).

But there is much hope of advancement for members, especially the more distinguished members, of this Society, for of the 53 ordinary members in Session 1828-29 (during which I held the office of Secretary), six became Judges of the Court of Session, of whom two are dead, much respected and regretted—Lord Justice-Clerk Patton and Lord Barcaple, whose life was shortened by his great devotion to his judicial duties ; and four still survive—Lord Deas, Lord Ardmillan, Lord Jerviswoode, and Lord Ormidale, and two

have attained the humbler position of Sheriffs, viz., Mr David Hector and myself. One, Mr James Anderson, is a Q.C. at the Bar of England ; while another, viz., Sir John Melville, became Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and received the honour of knighthood ; all besides other positions of less note, but much usefulness, held by other members. Of those 53 members, 15 are now the whole survivors, amongst whom are the four Judges and two Sheriffs and Queen's Counsel, all of whom I have named, so that the surviving 15 possess fully their fair share of office and dignity ; from which may be drawn the alternative conclusion, either that office is favourable to health and longevity, or *vice versâ*. Of my contemporaries who are now gone, one was Alexander Duff, the accurate author of several well known and excellent works on conveyancing, who took an active share in the proceedings. His oratory was of a quiet sort. He was Secretary before me, and his favourite department was what is called the private business. J. W. Semple and Wm. Weir, Advocates, were orators of an energetic and impetuous cast ; the former died early in life, and the latter became the successful Editor of a London newspaper. Lord Justice-Clerk Patton had distinguished himself for oratory in one of the English Universities, and I well remember the impression produced by the fluency and clearness which marked his first appearance in the Society, and which could not be improved by his experience either at the Bar or on the Bench. The last whom I shall mention is a wor-

thy man who very recently passed away—Thomas Brown of Lanfine. He was a nephew of Lord Jeffrey, that brilliant orator, whose conversation was described by Mrs Hemans as “mental champagne.” The nephew had something of the manner of his uncle; and believing him to possess also a good share of his uncle’s talent, we were anxious to hear him speak, but he entertained a strong aversion to any display; at length it came to his turn to open a question; there was much curiosity to hear him; and he acquitted himself excellently, both in manner and matter. We consequently expected that, the ice being thus broken, he would take an active share in the business; but I believe he never spoke again, but remained “single-speech Brown,” and consequently did not take any prominent part at the Bar; in fact he failed to do what has been said to be an essential to success at the Bar—he omitted to begin by spending the magnificent fortune which he inherited, and which he has now, I understand, left to the University of Glasgow. In conclusion, let me hope you will excuse me for having indulged in a little garrulity as to matters now nearly half a century old. I was Librarian of the Society, afterwards its Secretary, and while in that office I negotiated for the Society the purchase of the Hall which it still occupies; and finally was one of its Presidents—(applause). It is with cordial sympathy, therefore, that I propose this toast to the present Office-bearers, hoping that they in their time may merit and receive their due share of the honours of the law, and that

although neither they, nor still less I, can see the next Centenary Dinner, their sons or their grandsons may be present at it; that it may continue to occur century by century, as one of the signs of our enduring Scottish autonomy; for I concur in the opinion expressed by an eminent French philosopher, De Candolle, in a recent work, that one of the main causes which have led, and *must* lead, to the decadence of great states, is undue centralization. I propose the Office-bearers, coupled with the name of Mr Scott Moncrieff—(applause).

MR SCOTT MONCRIEFF, Advocate, in reply, said that on behalf of the other office-bearers and himself he begged to return thanks for the way in which this toast had been proposed and drank. It came with peculiar fitness from Sheriff Monro, himself an old office-bearer, and one who as secretary had done the Society great service in carrying through the purchase of the present buildings. As for the present office-bearers, he could only say that if this centenary celebration had increased their work and anxiety, any such increase was amply rewarded by the complete success of this evening's proceedings.

MR RALPH RICHARDSON, W.S., sang the following song, written by him for the occasion:—

AIR.— *A fine old English Gentleman."*

I.

I'll sing you a good old song,
So let the wine go round,
Of the days of those who long ago
The JURIDICAL did found.

'Tis now an old old story,
 One hundred years to-day,—
 Where are those genial spirits now ?
 Alas ! they're all away ;
 Those fine old Scottish gentlemen,
 All of the olden time.

II.

'Twas in the year of '73,
 When George the Third held sway,
 And Fred'rick had the Empire traced,
 Which Bismarck rules to-day.
 In days when neither Stars and Stripes
 Nor Alabama Claim
 Had been invented, that they gave
 The JURIDICAL to fame ;
 Those fine old Scottish gentlemen,
 All of the olden time.

III.

'Twas in the days of old Lord North,
 Of Fox, and bold Jack Wilkes,
 Of Townshend, Tooke, and Beckford too,
 And many antique Dilkes ;
 'Twas when great Chatham's thunder rolled,
 And Burke made speech divine ;
 'Twas in those glorious days of old
 Our forefathers did shine ;—
 Those fine old Scottish gentlemen,
 All of the olden time.

IV.

Now, though one hundred years are sped,
 Years we can ne'er recall,
 May not we trust its memories dear
 Will consecrate our Hall ?
 May not we hope a future race,
 When we too are away,
 Will pledge *our* memories as we now
 Pledge this Centenary Day ;—
 Those fine old Scottish gentlemen
 All of the olden time.

PROFESSOR MACPHERSON — Croupiers, My Lords
 and Gentlemen,—I have to ask you to drink to the

health of one who has before now rendered good service to the Juridical Society, and has this evening established a fresh claim to our esteem and gratitude. Perhaps no public man in Scotland possesses a stronger hold on the regard of the public, or has received expressions of it more various and more gratifying. At so late an hour there is no time to allude to them in detail, or to the public services which have elicited them. As lawyers we may feel a special interest in his having by the unanimous voice of his profession been elected Dean of Faculty ;—and never was Dean more completely the leader of the Bar,—and in his having been elevated by the pleasure of Her Majesty to the highest judicial position in Scotland. We have been accustomed to see the office of Lord Justice-General well filled : I doubt if it was ever better filled in the interest of justice ; and I am certain that there is no one present who does not earnestly desire that our Chairman may long live to occupy it as he does.

THE CHAIRMAN—If I have in any degree succeeded in discharging my duties in the Chair as you would have desired, I assure you it is to me a source of much gratification.

APPENDIX.

GENERAL LIST OF MEMBERS

OF

THE JURIDICAL SOCIETY.

- 1773.
- | | |
|----------|---|
| Feb. 27. | 1. John Russell junior. W.S. 1774. <i>d.</i> 1792. |
| Feb. 27. | 2. Alexander Nairne. Afterwards an Accountant. Resigned in 1778. |
| Feb. 27. | 3. Harie Guthrie. |
| Feb. 27. | 4. John Farquharson. Afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel and Lieutenant-Governor of Carlisle. |
| Feb. 27. | 5. John Leslie or Lesly. Afterwards Sir John Leslie. W.S. 1784. <i>d.</i> 1823. |
| Feb. 27. | 6. John Buchan. W.S. 1770. <i>d.</i> 1820. |
| Feb. 27. | 7. Alexander Alison. |
| Feb. 27. | 8. Alexander Kidd. Present at Jubilee dinner February 27, 1822. |
| Feb. 27. | 9. Phineas Hall. |
| Feb. 27. | 10. Thomas Macdonald. W.S. 1779. <i>d.</i> 1796 |
| Feb. 27. | 11. Charles Stewart. Expelled 1773. |
| Feb. 27. | 12. George Sinclair. Resigned 1774. |
| Mar. 6. | 13. Thomas Scott. Expelled 1773. |
| Mar. 27. | 14. Kirkpatrick Williamson. Resigned 1776. |
| July 31. | 15. Joseph Cauvin. Brother of the Founder of Cauvin's Hospital. Expelled 1775. |
| Aug. 7. | 16. Richard Lake. W.S. 1780. <i>d.</i> 1800. |
| Aug. 7. | 17. Thomas Carmichael. Resigned 1775. |
| Aug. 14. | 18. Thomas Moffat. Expelled 1776. |
| Nov. 22. | 19. Alexander Macdonald. W.S. 1774. <i>d.</i> 1803. |
| Nov. 22. | 20. John M'Nab. W.S. 1783. <i>d.</i> 1805. |
| Dec. 20. | 21. James Thomson. W.S. 1776. Resigned 1776. |

1774.

Nov. 28. 22. John Campbell. W.S. 1779. d. 1829.

1775.

Feb. 27. 23. Benjamin Moodie.

June 19. 24. John Anderson. W.S. 1779. d. 1814.

June 26. 25. Alexander Chisholm.

June 26. 26. Laurence Hill. W.S. 1779. d. 1796.

July 24. 27. Robert Kirkland. Expelled 1776.

July 24. 28. Alexander Dixon.

Nov. 27. 29. James Buchan. W.S. 1787. d. 1814.

Nov. 27. 30. Thomas Gordon. W.S. 1782. d. 1845.

Nov. 27. 31. Patrick Anderson. Resigned 1778.

1776.

Mar. 4. 32. John Urquhart.

June 17. 33. William Wilson junior.

July 1. 34. Harry Davidson. W.S. 1781. Sheriff-Substitute of
Edinburgh 1791. d. 1837.

July 22. 35. David Balfour. W.S. 1779. d. 1813.

July 29. 36. James Home. W.S. 1782. d. 1819.

Dec. 9. 37. James Horne. W.S. 1781. d. 1831.

1777.

June 23. 38. Archibald Fletcher. W.S. 1783. Resigned 1784.

July 14. 39. Harry D. Inglis. Resigned 1778.

Nov. 24. 40. Samuel Macknight. Resigned 1784.

1778.

Jan. 12. 41. John Spalding.

1781.

Dec. 17. 42. James Drummond. W.S. 1788. d. 1805.

Dec. 17. 43. Robert Bell. W.S. 1784. Resigned 1784.

Dec. 17. 44. James Ogilvy.

Dec. 17. 45. William Buchan.

Dec. 17. 46. James Bell.

Dec. 17. 47. Kenneth Mackenzie. Resigned 1784.

Dec. 17. 48. James Marshall. Resigned 1784.

1781.

- Dec. 24. 49. James Wolfe Murray. Advocate 1782. Sheriff of Peebles 1789. Raised to the Bench as Lord Cringletie, 1816. Lord Commissioner of Jury Court 1825. *d.* 1828.
- Dec. 24. 50. Thomas Cranstoun. W.S. 1786. *d.* 1836.

1782.

- Jan. 7. 51. Robert Dundas. W.S. 1785. Principal Clerk of Session 1820. Succeeded to baronetcy. *d.* 1835.
- Feb. 4. 52. George Robinson of Clermiston. W.S. 1784. Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, 1815. *d.* 1825.
- Feb. 18. 53. William Morison. Adv. 1784. Editor of the Dictionary of Decisions. *d.* 1821.
- Mar. 4. 54. James Cargill.
- Mar. 18. 55. Andrew Steele of Crosswoodhill. W.S. 1788. Author of a Treatise on Peat Moss. *d.* 1832.
- June 10. 56. Coll. Macdonald. W.S. 1788. *d.* 1837.
- June 17. 57. Thomas Manners. W.S. 1789. Depute Clerk of Session 1814. *d.* 1826.
- Dec. 2. 58. Richard Hotchkis. Resigned 1784.
- Dec. 23. 59. David Wight. Resigned 1786.

1783.

- Jan. 20. 60. John Watson.
- Jan. 27. 61. John Hamilton. Expelled 1784.
- Feb. 3. 62. William Sinclair. W.S. 1785. *d.* 1791.
- June 23. 63. John Clerk of Eldin. Resigned 1784.
- June 30. 64. John Gardner. W.S. 1786. Afterwards Attorney at Law in Jamaica. *d.* 1794.
- July 7. 65. Thomas Douglas. Expelled 1784.
- July 21. 66. Thomas W. Baird. Adv. 1793. *d.* 1805.
- Aug. 4. 67. John Patison. Resigned 1784.
- Nov. 24. 68. John M'Farquhar. Resigned 1786.
- Dec. 15. 69. David M'Guffog.
- Dec. 22. 70. James Drummond. W.S. 1788. *d.* 1801.
- Dec. 29. 71. James Grahame. Expelled 1784.

1784.

- Jan. 26. 72. George Johnston. Resigned 1784.

1784.

- Mar. 9. 73. David Wemyss of Denbrae. W.S. 1787. *d.* 1839.
 July 12. 74. Adam Rolland. W.S. 1787. Clerk to King's Processes in Court of Session, 1829. *d.* 1838.

1785.

- Feb. 7. 75. John Farquharson. Expelled 1788.
 July 25. 76. John Dickson. W.S. 1789. *d.* 1831.
 Nov. 28. 77. John Gordon. W.S. 1789. *d.* 1832.
 Dec. 19. 78. William Handyside. W.S. 1791. *d.* 1816.

1786.

- Jan. 16. 79. James Ker. Went abroad.
 Jan. 16. 80. William Gordon. W.S. 1789. Afterwards in East Indies. *d.* 1824.
 Feb. 6. 81. James Maul. W.S. 1789. *d.* 1806.
 Feb. 13. 82. Robert Speid. W.S. 1793. *d.* 1847.
 Feb. 20. 83. Arthur Burnet. Afterwards Attorney at Law, Jamaica.
 July 3. 84. Hector Macdonald. W.S. 1791. Afterwards H. M. Buchanan. Clerk to King's Processes in Court of Session, 1822. *d.* 1828.
 July 17. 85. Charles Mitchell.
 Dec. 4. 86. Thomas Scotland. W.S. 1791. *d.* 1824.
 Dec. 11. 87. Archibald Gordon.

1787.

- Feb. 19. 88. Archibald Milne. W.S. 1787. *d.* 1812.
 Feb. 19. 89. James Campbell. W.S. 1792. *d.* 1806.
 June 25. 90. Thomas Burns. W.S. 1793. *d.* 1858.
 June 25. 91. George Russel. W.S. 1798. *d.* 1826.
 July 2. 92. Henry Maxwell. *d.* 1789.
 July 9. 93. Adam Wilson, Depute-Clerk of Session, 1821.
 July 23. 94. William Fraser.
 July 23. 95. William Henry.
 Dec. 17. 96. Alexander Ritchie. W.S. 1795. *d.* 1816.

1788.

- Feb. 4. 97. Alexander Beatson. W.S. 1793. *d.* 1806.
 June 16. 98. David Spottiswoode. W.S. 1793. *d.* 1807.

1788.

June 23. 99. John Dick.

Dec. 1. 100. George Joseph Bell. Adv. 1791. Forfeited his seat
1791.

1789.

July 20. 101. Andrew Miller, Depute-Clerk to the Bills, 1795.
d. 1831.

1790.

June 7. 102. Alexander M'Duff. Resigned 1792.

1791.

July 4. 103. Charles Oliphant. W.S. 1794. d. 1852.

Nov. 28. 104. James Ferguson. Adv. 1794. P.C.S. 1826. Editor
of Consistorial Reports. d. 1839.

Nov. 28. 105. Robert Dalrymple. Expelled 1793.

Nov. 28. 106. Edward Lothian. Resigned 1791.

Nov. 28. 107. Robert Suttie.

Nov. 28. 108. Alexander Gibson Hunter. W.S. 1797. d. 1812.

Nov. 28. 109. Burnet Bruce. Adv. 1792. d. 1813.

Dec. 19. 110. James L'Amy. Adv. 1794. Sheriff of Forfar 1820.
d. 1851.

1792.

Feb. 27. 111. Patrick Robertson. Expelled 1793.

Feb. 27. 112. William Boyd. W.S. 1794. d. 1846.

May 21. 113. William Beveridge. Expelled 1793.

June 18. 114. Robert Semple. Adv. 1796. d. 1808.

June 18. 115. Gilbert Watson.

July 16. 116. Robert Campbell.

Nov. 26. 117. James Colquhoun.

Nov. 26. 118. James Elliot. Forfeited his seat 1795.

Nov. 26. 119. Robert Fleming. W.S. 1796. d. 1848.

Nov. 26. 120. John Douglas. W.S. 1794. d. 1854.

Dec. 3. 121. Francis Laing. Resigned 1794.

Dec. 3. 122. John Rose. Resigned 1794.

Dec. 10. 123. George M'Laurin.

1793.

Jan. 14. 124. Donald Fraser. Resigned 1795.

Jan. 21. 125. Alexander M'Kenzie. Resigned 1794.

- Jan. 28. 126. Robert Graham. W.S. 1797. *d.* 1818.
 Nov. 25. 127. Thomas Johnston. Adv. 1794. *d.* 1839.

1794.

- Jan. 20. 128. Donald Maclean. W.S. 1796. *d.* 1853.
 Dec. 1. 129. Thomas Tod, junior. Adv. 1795. *d.* 1850.
 Dec. 1. 130. John Tod. W.S. 1796. *d.* 1858.
 Dec. 22. 131. John Tinning. W.S. 1796. *d.* 1809.

1795.

- Feb. 9. 132. Robert Cathcart. W.S. 1796. Resigned 1796.
 Dec. 7. 133. Charles Berry.

1796.

- Dec. 26. 134. William Giles.

1797.

- Feb. 20. 135. James Bruce.
 Mar. 6. 136. Thomas Gibson.
 Mar. 6. 137. James Heriot. W.S. 1798. *d.* 1848.
 Mar. 6. 138. John Renton. W.S. 1800. *d.* 1838.
 Mar. 6. 139. Walter Cook. W.S. 1801. Collector of W.S. Widows' Fund 1828. *d.* 1861.
 Mar. 6. 140. William Erskine. Afterwards at Bombay. Author of a History of India. Translator (with Leyden) of Life of Baber. *d.* 1852.
 Mar. 6. 141. James Rose. Afterwards James Rose Innes. Adv. 1796. *d.* 1814.
 Mar. 6. 142. John Reid. Adv. 1798. *d.* 1811.
 Mar. 6. 143. Charles Broughton. W.S. 1799. *d.* 1824.
 Mar. 6. 144. William Johnston. W.S. 1805. *d.* 1829.
 Mar. 6. 145. Patrick Wishart. W.S. 1802. *d.* 1831.
 Mar. 6. 146. James Reddie. Adv. 1797. Town Clerk of Glasgow. *d.* 1852.
 Mar. 6. 147. Joseph Gordon. Expelled 1801.
 Mar. 6. 148. John M'Gill.
 Mar. 6. 149. James Paterson. Afterwards abroad.
 Mar. 6. 150. John Arnott.
 Mar. 6. 151. William Duff. W.S. 1799. *d.* 1809.
 Mar. 6. 152. John Thorburn. Expelled 1801.

The foregoing seventeen names are those of the Members of the Logical Society.

1797.

- Mar. 6. 153. Michael Linning. Resigned 1800.
 April 10. 154. James Scott. W.S. 1802. *d.* 1844.
 Nov. 20. 155. Harry Alison. Expelled 1800.
 Nov. 20. 156. John M'Pherson. Expelled 1801.
 Nov. 20. 157. Hay Donaldson. W.S. 1802. *d.* 1821.
 Nov. 27. 158. Thomas Wright. W.S. 1802. *d.* 1849.
 Nov. 27. 159. Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn. Adv. 1798. Succeeded to Baronetcy 1804. Sheriff of Dumfriesshire 1811. *d.* 1844.
 Nov. 27. 160. Norman Hill. Adv. 1802. *d.* 1853.
 Nov. 27. 161. Robert Stewart. W.S. 1822. *d.* 1856.
 Nov. 27. 162. James Adam. W.S. 1820. *d.* 1850.
 Dec. 4. 163. James Haldane Stewart. W.S. 1798. *d.* 1849.

1798.

- Jan. 22. 164. John Harvey Christie. Adv. 1798. *d.* 1839.
 Feb. 5. 165. William Gordon M'Rae.
 Nov. 19. 166. Richard Cowan. W.S. 1803. *d.* 1837.
 Nov. 26. 167. John Phillips. W.S. 1800. *d.* 1836.
 Nov. 26. 168. John Cuninghame. Adv. 1807. Sheriff of Elgin and Nairn 1831. Solicitor-General 1835. Raised to the Bench as Lord Cuninghame 1837. *d.* 1853.
 Dec. 3. 169. David Mitchell.

1799.

- Jan. 14. 170. John Taylor junior. Expelled 1799.
 Mar. 11. 171. William Lang. Adv. 1802. *d.* 1807.
 Mar. 11. 172. Robert Boyd. W.S. 1801. *d.* 1816.
 Mar. 18. 173. Keith Milnes. W.S. 1799. *d.* 1857.
 May 27. 174. Alexander Liston Ramage. W.S. 1799. Resigned 1799.
 June 10. 175. John Reginald Riddell. W.S. 1798. Resigned 1801.
 June 10. 176. Archibald Douglas. Adv. 1801. *d.* 1833.
 June 17. 177. John Gibson. W.S. 1805. *d.* 1825.
 July 1. 178. James Wylie. W.S. 1799. Resigned 1800.
 July 1. 179. John Blair. Resigned 1800.
 Dec. 16. 180. Richard M'Kenzie. W.S. 1803. Deputy-Keeper of the Signet 1828. *d.* 1850.

1799.

Dec. 16. 181. William Buchanan. Resigned 1801.

1800.

Mar. 10. 182. Andrew Craig M'Lehose. W.S. 1808. *d.* 1840.Dec. 22. 183. Henry Moncrieff. W.S. 1804. *d.* 1817.

1801.

Jan. 26. 184. James Nairne. W.S. 1804. *d.* 1847.Nov. 23. 185. James Simpson. Adv. 1801. Author of *Work on Philosophy of Education, &c.* Resigned 1802.

Nov. 23. 186. John Pollok.

1802.

Mar. 10. 187. James Dunlop. Resigned 1803.

Mar. 10. 188. James Wedderburn. Adv. 1803. Solicitor-General
1816. *d.* 1822.Mar. 24. 189. Æneas M'Bean. W.S. 1807. *d.* 1859.

Nov. 24. 190. * Patrick Tennent. W.S. 1808.

Dec. 8. 191. William Gracie. Expelled 1805.

Dec. 8. 192. Andrew Murray. Afterwards of Murrayshall,
Perthshire. Adv. 1803. Sheriff of Aberdeenshire
1823. *d.* 1847.Dec. 22. 193. Patrick Small. Afterwards Patrick Small Keir, of
Kindrogan. Adv. 1803. *d.* 1860.

1803.

Jan. 19. 194. William Chalmers.

Feb. 2. 195. William Douglas. Afterwards of Almoness and
Orchardton, in Kirkcudbright. Adv. 1806. M.P.
for Plympton. *d.* 1821.Feb. 9. 196. John Govan. W.S. 1806. *d.* 1861.Mar. 2. 197. William Alexander Martin. W.S. 1806. *d.* 1840.Nov. 23. 198. John Donaldson, M.A. Afterwards of Auchairn, Ayr-
shire. W.S. 1808. *d.* 1849.Nov. 23. 199. John Dow. W.S. 1808. *d.* 1840.Nov. 23. 200. William Rose Robinson. Adv. 1804. Sheriff of
Lanarkshire 1822. *d.* 1840.

* The names distinguished by an asterisk are those of Members understood to be alive at the Centenary.

1803.

- Nov. 23. 201. John Blackwell. Adv. 1805. Resigned 1806.
 Nov. 30. 202. William Scott. W.S. 1808. *d.* 1841.
 Dec. 14. 203. William Johnstone. Resigned 1804.
 Dec. 21. 204. William Russell. Adv. 1812. *d.* 1824.
 Dec. 21. 205. Charles H. Muirhead. W.S. 1807. *d.* 1823.

1804.

- Nov. 21. 206. James Bridges. W.S. 1810. *d.* 1865.
 Nov. 21. 207. Hugh Lumsden. Afterwards of Pitcaple. Adv. 1806.
 Sheriff of Sutherland 1826. *d.* 1859.
 Dec. 5. 208. Adam Ferguson. Succeeded to Baronetcy. Adv. 1804.
 Resigned 1806.
 Dec. 12. 209. John Craig. Resigned 1806.

1805.

- Jan. 9. 210. Hugh James Rollo. W.S. 1806. *d.* 1825.
 Jan. 9. 211. Robert Jameson. Adv. 1808. *d.* 1834.
 Nov. 20. 212. George Hogarth. W.S. 1810. *d.* 1870.

1806.

- Feb. 5. 213. Peter Hewat. W.S. 1809. *d.* 1833.
 Dec. 10. 214. Charles K. Robison. W.S. 1812. One of the
 Magistrates of Calcutta. *d.* 1846.
 Dec. 10. 215. James Carnegy. W.S. 1810. *d.* 1864.
 Dec. 10. 216. George Veitch. W.S. 1809. *d.* 1840.

1807.

- Jan. 7. 217. Charles Tawse. W.S. 1808. *d.* 1840.
 Jan. 21. 218. Thomas Bruce. W.S. 1810. Depute Clerk of
 Session 1824. *d.* 1850.
 Mar. 11. 219. Andrew Clason. W.S. 1811. *d.* 1850.
 Nov. 27. 220. William Baillie. W.S. 1801. *d.* 1855.
 Nov. 27. 221. Robert Cargill. W.S. 1812. *d.* 1867.
 Nov. 27. 222. Donald Horne. W.S. 1813. *d.* 1870.
 Dec. 9. 223. William Horne. Afterwards of Stirkoke, Caithness-
 shire. Adv. 1806. Sheriff of Haddingtonshire
 1813. *d.* 1856.
 Dec. 9. 224. D. Stewart Galbraith. W.S. 1824. *d.* 1864.

1807.

Dec. 16. 225. John Tawse jun. Adv. 1808. d. 1862.

1808.

Jan. 6. 226. William Brodie. Afterwards of Milton, Morayshire.
Resigned 1809.

Jan. 6. 227. Hugh Tod. W.S. 1814. d. 1857.

Jan. 6. 228. John Christison. Adv. 1810. Sheriff of Ayrshire
1854. d. 1862.

Jan. 20. 229. Alexander Burns. W.S. 1813. d. 1832.

Jan. 27. 230. Walter Ferrier. W.S. 1811. d. 1856.

Feb. 17. 231. James Baxter. W.S. 1811. d. 1864.

Feb. 17. 232. George Tait. Adv. 1807. Sheriff-Substitute at
Edinburgh 1820. d. 1865.

Feb. 17. 233. John Stenhouse. W.S. 1812. d. 1840.

Mar. 16. 234. Melville Burd. W.S. 1811. d. 1829.

Nov. 23. 235. James Wilson. Adv. 1807. Called to English Bar
1829. Edited Shaw & Wilson's Appeal Cases
1825-1834. Chief Judge and First President of
the Supreme Court, Mauritius. d. 1858.

Nov. 23. 236. Robert Rollo. Adv. 1808. d. 1852.

Nov. 23. 237. John Yule. W.S. 1818. d. 1851.

Nov. 23. 238. John White. W.S. 1813. d. 1820.

Nov. 23. 239. James Macara. W.S. 1818. d. 1853.

Nov. 30. 240. John Kennedy. W.S. 1808. d. 1862.

Nov. 30. 241. James Reid.

Dec. 7. 242. Duncan Matheson. Adv. 1808. Sheriff-Substitute
at Leith 1827. d. 1838.Nov. 22. 243. Roderick M'Leod of Cadboll. Adv. 1810. Lord
Lieutenant of the County of Cromarty. M.P. for
Nairn and Cromarty 1818-1820, and for Suther-
landshire 1831-1848. d. 1853.

Nov. 22. 244. John Bowie. W.S. 1815. d. 1862.

Nov. 29. 245. David Shaw. W.S. 1812. d. 1870.

Dec. 13. 246. John Pringle. W.S. 1811. Sheriff-Substitute at
Banff 1821. d. 1853.Dec. 13. 247. George Brodie. Adv. 1811. Historiographer-Royal
for Scotland. d. 1867.

Dec. 13. 248. Alexander M'Lean. W.S. 1817. d. 1854.

1810.

- Jan. 17. 249. John Henderson. Adv. 1812. Sheriff-Substitute at Dundee 1833. *d.* 1860.
- Jan. 17. 250. Alexander Deans. Adv. 1812. *d.* 1824.
- Feb. 7. 251. Andrew Tawse. W.S. 1819. *d.* 1851.
- Mar. 21. 252. Horatius Cannan. W.S. 1825. *d.* 1840.
- Nov. 21. 253. James Bell. Adv. 1809. Resigned 1812.
- Nov. 21. 254. Humphrey Graham. W.S. 1813. *d.* 1868.
- Nov. 21. 255. John Ranken. Adv. 1810. *d.* 1861.
- Nov. 21. 256. William Rennie. W.S. 1815. *d.* 1846.
- Nov. 21. 257. Robert Hunter. Adv. 1814. Sheriff of Buteshire 1840. Author of the 'Law of Landlord and Tenant.' *d.* 1872.
- Nov. 21. 258. Robert Thomson. Adv. 1812. Sheriff of Caithness-shire 1834. Author of Treatise on the Law of Bills and Promissory-Notes. *d.* 1859.
- Nov. 28. 259. James Lang. W.S. 1812. *d.* 1869.
- Nov. 28. 260. Francis Somerville. Adv. 1813. Sheriff-Substitute at Selkirk 1842. *d.* 1861.
- Dec. 12. 261. William Mouat. Afterwards of Garth. Adv. 1807. Expelled 1812.
- Dec. 19. 262. *John Gibson. W.S. 1818.

1811.

- Feb. 13. 263. Thomas Learmont. Resigned 1813.
- Feb. 27. 264. James Easton. W.S. 1815. *d.* 1821.
- Mar. 20. 265. Alexander Steuart.
- Nov. 27. 266. Patrick Robertson. Adv. 1815. Raised to Bench as Lord Robertson 1843. *d.* 1855.
- Nov. 27. 267. William Bell. W.S. 1807. *d.* 1856.
- Nov. 27. 268. Joseph Douglas. Resigned 1813.

1812.

- Jan. 22. 269. Duncan Macneill. Adv. 1816. Sheriff of Perthshire 1824. Solicitor-General 1834. Lord Advocate 1842. Dean of the Faculty of Advocates 1843. M.P. for Argyleshire 1843. Privy Councillor 1851. Raised to the Bench as Lord Colonsay 1851. Lord Justice-General, and Lord President of the Court of Session 1852. Baron Colonsay of Colonsay and Oronsay 1867.

1812.

- Nov. 18. 270. James Ivory. Adv. 1816. Sheriff of Caithness-shire
1833. Sheriff of Buteshire 1835. Solicitor-General
1839. Raised to Bench as Lord Ivory 1840. *d.*
1866.
- Nov. 18. 271. *Joseph Grant. W.S. 1815.
- Nov. 18. 272. George Turnbull of Abbey St Bathans. W.S. 1816.
d. 1855.
- Nov. 25. 273. James Ferguson. Resigned 1813.
- Nov. 25. 274. James Chisholm. *d.* 1830.
- Dec. 2. 275. John Hamilton. Adv. 1815. W.S. 1826. Substitute
Keeper of the Signet 1831. *d.* 1870.
- Dec. 2. 276. Thomas Mackenzie of Applecross. Resigned 1813.
- Dec. 2. 277. Donald Mackintosh. Expelled 1814.
- Dec. 16. 278. John C. Innes. *d.* 1813.

1813.

- Jan. 13. 279. William Landers.
- Mar. 17. 280. Alexander Scot. W.S. 1817. *d.* 1840.
- Nov. 24. 281. William Menzies. Adv. 1816. Judge, Cape of Good
Hope. *d.* 1851.
- Nov. 24. 282. Erskine D. Sandford. Adv. 1816. Sheriff of Kirkcud-
bright 1842. Author of Treatise on Entail Law.
d. 1868.
- Nov. 24. 283. Charles Nairne. W.S. 1818. *d.* 1837.
- Dec. 1. 284. Hamilton Pyper. Adv. 1817. *d.* 1868.
- Dec. 15. 285. John Stodart. W.S. 1815. *d.* 1871.

1814.

- Jan. 12. 286. Robert Whigham. Adv. 1816. Sheriff of Perthshire
1841. *d.* 1846.
- Feb. 9. 287. Robert Sandilands. W.S. 1818. Assistant Judge at
Nassau in the island of New Providence. *d.* 1872.
- Mar. 23. 288. James Shepherd. W.S. 1817. *d.* 1857.
- Mar. 30. 289. *John Gibson. W.S. 1819.
- Nov. 23. 290. Robert Burnett. Resigned 1816.
- Nov. 23. 291. John Marshall. Adv. 1818. Dean of Faculty 1852.
Raised to Bench as Lord Curriehill 1852. *d.* 1868.
- Dec. 14. 292. James Arnott. W.S. 1815. *d.* 1866.
- Dec. 14. 293. *Mathew N. Macdonald. W.S. 1815. Now Mathew
Norman Macdonald Hume of Ninewella.

1814.

- Dec. 14. 294. John Wilson M.A. Adv. 1815. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh 1820. Author of many works, chiefly under the *nom de plume* of Christopher North, including greater part of the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*. *d.* 1854.

1815.

- Jan. 18. 295. John M'Kean. W.S. 1817. *d.* 1839.
 Feb. 8. 296. James W. Dickson. Adv. 1816. Sheriff-Substitute at Stirling 1833. *d.* 1840.
 Feb. 8. 297. Alexander Manners. W.S. 1819. *d.* 1856.
 Feb. 8. 298. James Lawson. W.S. 1818. *d.* 1864.
 Feb. 15. 299. Robert Y. Anderson. W.S. 1816. *d.* 1851.
 Mar. 15. 300. John Elliot. Hawick.
 Mar. 15. 301. James Pott. W.S. 1818. *d.* 1852.
 Nov. 22. 302. Adam Gib Ellis. W.S. 1817. Fiscal of W.S. Society 1851. *d.* 1864.
 Nov. 29. 303. George Grant. Adv. 1818. Sheriff-Substitute at Falkirk 1847, at Cupar 1850. *d.* 1857.
 Dec. 20. 304. John M. Lindsay. W.S. 1814. Director of Chancery 1848. Principal Clerk of Session 1858. *d.* 1873.

1816.

- Jan. 17. 305. John Turner. W.S. 1824. *d.* 1834.
 Jan. 24. 306. Alexander Thomson. Resigned 1816.
 Feb. 7. 307. *Andrew Hill. W.S. 1821.
 Nov. 20. 308. George M'Gachen. Adv. 1820. *d.* 1828.
 Nov. 20. 309. Roderick Mackenzie. W.S. 1819. *d.* 1844.
 Dec. 4. 310. Robert Handyside. Adv. 1822. Sheriff of Sitrling 1840. Raised to Bench as Lord Handyside 1853. *d.* 1858.
 Dec. 18. 311. Andrew Murray. Adv. 1819. *d.* 1844.

1817.

- Jan. 22. 312. Hugh C. Meiklejohn. Calcutta.
 Mar. 5. 313. *George Graham Bell. Adv. 1819.
 Nov. 26. 314. George Callander, Barrister-at-Law. *d.* 1830.
 Dec. 3. 315. Mark Sprot (afterwards of Garnkirk). Adv. 1820. *d.* 1870.
 Dec. 3. 316. *Thomas Sprot. W.S. 1823.
 Dec. 3. 317. Mitchell Patison.

1818.

- Jan. 14. 318. * Andrew Scott. W.S. 1823.
 Jan. 28. 319. * James Peddie junr. W.S. 1819.
 Jan. 28. 320. Clements Lumsden. W.S. 1823. *d.* 1853.
 Jan. 28. 321. Simon F. Mackintosh. W.S. 1819. *d.* 1842.
 Feb. 11. 322. Alexander Allan. Adv. 1820. *d.* 1829.
 Mar. 4. 323. William Alexander. W.S. 1819. Commissary Clerk
 of Midlothian 1850. Author of Digest of Bank-
 ruptcy Act, &c. *d.* 1859.
 Mar. 4. 324. James Robertson. W.S. 1820. *d.* 1864.
 Mar. 18. 325. Alexander Macallan. Adv. 1825. Editor of Erskine's
 Institute. *d.* 1840.
 Mar. 18. 326. Charles M'Dowall. W.S. 1821. *d.* 1837.
 Mar. 18. 327. Charles M. Adair. Dropt from Roll 1820.
 Mar. 25. 328. George S. Meldrom. Dropt from Roll 1820.
 Nov. 18. 329. Thomas Ker. W.S. 1821. *d.* 1832.
 Nov. 25. 330. James Stormonth Darling. W.S. 1822. *d.* 1866.
 Nov. 25. 331. James Miller. Adv. 1819. Resigned 1820.
 Nov. 25. 332. Peter Crooks. W.S. 1821. *d.* 1844.
 Nov. 25. 333. Alexander Meldrum. Resigned 1819.
 Nov. 25. 334. James Tweeddale.
 Dec. 9. 335. Andrew H. Robinson.
 Dec. 9. 336. Alexander D. Dallas.

1819.

- Jan. 6. 337. Donald F. Mackenzie. Dropt from Roll 1820.
 Jan. 27. 338. Phineas Daniel. W.S. 1822. Sheriff-Clerk of Dum-
 barton 1834. *d.* 1867.
 Feb. 3. 339. James Crawford. W.S. 1819. Resigned 1820.
 Feb. 3. 340. Andrew Johnston. Adv. 1821. *d.* 1862.
 Feb. 3. 341. John Warren. Expelled 1833.
 Mar. 3. 342. James Newton. W.S. 1819. *d.* 1861.
 Mar. 10. 343. John Anderson. W.S. 1824. *d.* 1861.
 Nov. 17. 344. Robert Walker. Expelled 1822.
 Nov. 24. 345. James Ballantine. Adv. 1819. Resigned 1821.
 Nov. 24. 346. William Home. W.S. 1823. *d.* 1845.
 Nov. 24. 347. James Watson. Adv. 1820. Resigned 1821.
 Nov. 24. 348. James Baird.
 Dec. 1. 349. * Robert Roy. W.S. 1822.
 Dec. 1. 350. * Allan M'Dougall, W.S. 1824.

1819.

- Dec. 8. 351. Neil B. E. Baillie. Calcutta.
 Dec. 15. 352. William Mercer. W.S. 1820. Resigned 1821.

1820.

- Jan. 12. 353. Patrick Shaw. Adv. 1819. Sheriff of Chancery 1848.
 Editor of Bell's Commentaries. *d.* 1872.
 Mar. 15. 354. Charles Rowat.
 Nov. 29. 355. * Hamilton John Williams, Clergyman of the Church
 of England.
 Nov. 29. 356. * Henry Gordon. W.S. 1825. Afterwards Presby-
 terian Clergyman in Upper Canada.
 Nov. 29. 357. * Andrew Cassels Howden. W.S. 1825.
 Dec. 6. 358. * John F. M'Queen. Barrister-at-Law 1838. Q.C.
 1861. Editor of House of Lords Reports.
 Dec. 20. 359. William M'Lean Dymock. W.S. 1838. *d.* 1848.
 Dec. 20. 360. Spencer Boyd. Expelled 1833.

1821.

- Jan. 10. 361. George Robinson. Adv. 1823. *d.* 1834.
 Jan. 24. 362. * John Cowan. Adv. 1822. Sheriff of Kincardineshire
 1848. Solicitor-General 1851. Raised to the
 Bench as Lord Cowan 1861.
 Jan. 31. 363. George M'Clelland. W.S. 1823. *d.* 1867.
 Mar. 21. 364. George Birrell. W.S. 1824. Afterwards Attorney-
 General of the Bahama Islands. *d.* 1837.
 Nov. 28. 365. * John Shand. W.S. 1823.
 Nov. 28. 366. J. P. Bertram. W.S. 1829. *d.* 1849.
 Nov. 28. 367. F. G. Smith.
 Dec. 5. 368. * David Hepburn. Afterwards in Perth.
 Dec. 12. 369. * Duncan Grant. W.S. 1825.

1822.

- Jan. 30. 370. * Pillans Scarth. W.S. 1825.
 Feb. 6. 371. A. Carnegie Ritchie. Adv. 1823. Writer to the
 Privy Seal 1858. *d.* 1872.
 Mar. 6. 372. William Daune. Adv. 1823. Solicitor-General,
 Demerara. *d.* 1843.
 Mar. 6. 373. * Patrick Dalmahoy. W.S. 1823. Fiscal of W.S.
 Society 1864. *d.* 1872.
 Mar. 13. 374. * Andrew M. M'Crae. W.S. 1826.
 Mar. 27. 375. John Bayne. W.S. 1825. *d.* 1843.

1822.

- Nov. 20. 376. Francis Stewart. W.S. 1826. *d* 1833.
 Nov. 20. 377. William Ivory. W.S. 1827. *d* 1868.
 Nov. 27. 378. Thomas Kinnear. W.S. 1826. *d* 1844.
 Nov. 28. 379. Alexander Macdonell. W.S. 1826. Sheriff-Substitute of Wigton, 1840. *d* 1851.
 Nov. 27. 380. Andrew Purves.
 Dec. 4. 381. Abner William Brown. Expelled 1833.
 Dec. 11. 382. Robert Robertson. Adv. 1823. Sheriff-Substitute at Stirling 1861. *d* 1865.
 Dec. 4. 383. John Gray Farquhar. W.S. 1826. *d* 1837.

1823.

- Feb. 26. 384. George S. Sinclair. W.S. 1829. *d* 1834.
 Feb. 26. 385. John Bell. W.S. 1828. *d* 1868.
 Nov. 19. 386. Archibald Boyd. Adv. 1825. *d* 1864.
 Nov. 19. 387. Henry Cheyne. W.S. 1829. *d* 1868.
 Nov. 26. 388. * Thomson Paul. W.S. 1828.
 Nov. 26. 389. Alexander Campbell. Expelled 1825
 Nov. 26. 390. D. M. Black. W.S. 1821. *d* 1865.
 Dec. 3. 391. James Bennet. W.S. 1828. *d* 1859.

1824.

- Jan. 7. 392. William Bowie Campbell. Resigned 1825.
 Jan. 14. 393. * John Taylor Gordon. W.S. 1825.
 Nov. 24. 394. Joseph Mitchell. W.S. 1825. *d* 1858
 Dec. 1. 395. * George M'Callum. W.S. 1825. Afterwards George Kellie M'Callum of Braco.
 Dec. 1. 396. Alexander Duff. W.S. 1823. Adv. 1848. Author of Treatise on Deeds, &c. *d* 1849.
 Dec. 1. 397. James Hopkirk. Adv. 1825. *d* 1859.
 Dec. 8. 398. Thomas Brown of Lanfine. Adv. 1825. *d* 1873.
 Dec. 15. 399. David Sandeman. W.S. 1823. *d* 1852.

1825.

- Jan. 5. 400. George Kinnear. Resigned 1825.
 Mar. 2. 401. Alexander Cowan. *d* 1832.
 Nov. 23. 402. George Outram. Adv. 1827. Author of "Legal Lyrics." *d* 1856.
 Nov. 23. 403. * Arthur Dingwall. Adv. 1827.
 Nov. 30. 404. Robert Kennedy. W.S. 1822. *d* 1840.

1825.

- Nov. 30. 405. John Melville. W.S. 1827. Sir John Melville, Knight, 1859. *d.* 1860.
 Nov. 30. 406. George Ritchie. W.S. 1827. *d.* 1843.
 Nov. 30. 407. * Ebenezer Wallace. W.S. 1832.
 Dec. 7. 408. John Baird. W.S. 1824. *d.* 1841.
 Dec. 14. 409. Thomas Fraser. Adv. 1827. Expelled 1833.
 Dec. 21. 410. J. W. Semple. Adv. 1827. Afterwards at bar of St. Lucie and Solicitor-General there. Translator of certain of Kant's works. *d.* 1842.

1826.

- Jan. 25. 411. Moses Steven of Bellahouston. Adv. 1828. *d.* 1871.
 Jan. 25. 412. Charles Dalglish.
 Feb. 1. 413. John Donaldson. Adv. 1826. Professor of Music, Edinburgh University 1846. *d.* 1864.
 Feb. 22. 414. * David Smith. W.S. 1826. Manager of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
 Feb. 22. 415. Andrew C. Dick. Adv. 1827. Sheriff-Substitute at Bute 1846. *d.* 1870.
 Mar. 8. 416. Robert Johnston. W.S. 1828. *d.* 1869.
 Mar. 22. 417. William Weir. Adv. 1826. *d.* 1858.
 Nov. 15. 418. John Reddie. Resigned 1826.
 Nov. 22. 419. John Jopp. W.S. 1827. *d.* 1857.
 Nov. 29. 420. * George Monro. Adv. 1827. Sheriff of Linlithgow, Clackmannan, and Kinross 1867.
 Nov. 29. 421. * Alexander Cassels. W.S. 1830.
 Nov. 29. 422. Alexander Gordon Sutherland. W.S. 1829. *d.* 1869.
 Dec. 20. 423. Robert Pringle. Resigned 1821.

1827.

- Jan. 10. 424. * Robert M'Farlane. W.S. 1827. Adv. 1838. Author of Practice of Court of Session in Jury Causes, and Notes on the Structure of Issues. Sheriff of Renfrewshire 1853. Raised to Bench as Lord Ormidale 1862.
 Jan. 10. 425. Samuel Wordsworth. W.S. 1829. *d.* 1855.
 Jan. 31. 426. Andrew Dun. W.S. 1827. *d.* 1864.
 Mar. 7. 427. Charles Baillie. Adv. 1830. Expelled 1833.
 Mar. 7. 428. Joseph Dixon. Adv. 1827. Expelled 1833.
 Mar. 7. 429. * David Whigham. W.S. 1827.

1827.

- Mar. 7. 430. George Allan. Expelled 1833.
 Mar. 7. 431. Richard Gordon. *d.* 1865.
 Mar. 7. 432. Robert Mackay. Resigned 1828.
 Mar. 14. 433. * David Hector. W.S. 1827. Adv. 1837. Sheriff of
 Wigton and Kirkcudbright 1861.
 Mar. 14. 434. * Adam Paterson of Whitelee. W.S. 1829.
 Mar. 14. 435. John Fleming Wardlaw. Resigned 1828.
 Mar. 21. 436 John Walker Arnott. W.S. 1829. *d.* 1850.
 Mar. 21. 437. James Bonar. W.S. 1827. *d.* 1867.
 Mar. 28. 438. K. M. Thorburn. W.S. 1829. *d.* 1850.
 Nov. 21. 439. John Fairfull Smith. W.S. 1829. *d.* 1868.
 Nov. 21. 440. John Rutherford. W.S. 1829. *d.* 1865.
 Nov. 21. 441. * George Deas. M.A. Adv. 1828. Sheriff of Ross and
 Cromarty 1850. Solicitor-General 1851. Raised
 to Bench as Lord Deas 1853. Sir George Deas,
 Knight, 1858.
 Nov. 21. 442. James Brown. Expelled 1833.
 Nov. 21. 443. John Livingston. Expelled 1833.
 Nov. 28. 444. Adam Hay. W.S. 1827. Resigned 1828.
 Nov. 28. 445. * John Drummond. Adv. 1831. A Stipendiary
 Magistrate in Ireland.
 Dec. 5. 446. * John Batty Shand. W.S. 1829.
 Dec. 5. 447. Robert Ainslie. W.S. 1829. *d.* 1858.
 Dec. 5. 448. Robert Newbigging. A.M. Adv. 1828. *d.* 1833.
 Dec. 19. 449. Edward Francis Maitland. Adv. 1831. Sheriff of
 Argyllshire 1851. LL.D., Edinburgh, 1860. Soli-
 citor-General 1855. Raised to Bench as Lord Bar-
 caple 1862. *d.* 1870.

1828.

- Jan. 9. 450. * James Anderson. Adv. 1828. Barrister-at-law 1839.
 Q.C. 1851. Treasurer of the Honourable Society
 of the Middle Temple.
 Jan. 9. 451. George Patton. Adv. 1828. Solicitor-General 1858.
 Lord Advocate 1866. Lord Justice-Clerk (Lord
 Glenalmond) 1867. *d.* 1869.
 Jan. 16. 452. Thomas Knox Beveridge. Assistant Clerk of Session
 1830. W.S. 1833. *d.* 1858.
 Jan. 30. 453. James D. Hume. Expelled 1833.

1828.

- Mar. 12. 454. John S. Newbigging. W.S. 1832. Sheriff-Clerk of Roxburgh 1842. *d.* 1849.
- Mar. 26. 455. * James Craufurd. Adv. 1829. Sheriff of Perth 1853. Solicitor-General 1855. Raised to Bench as Lord Ardmillan 1855.
- Nov. 19. 456. John Scott of Teviotbank, Roxburghshire. W.S. 1832. *d.* 1867.
- Nov. 19. 457. John George Wood. Resigned 1830.
- Nov. 26. 458. John Sturrock. Afterwards in Dundee. *d.* 1865.
- Dec. 3. 459. W. H. Colquhoun. Resigned 1829.
- Dec. 10. 460. * Andrew Hogarth. W.S. 1829.

1829.

- Jan. 28. 461. Robert Miller.
- Mar. 4. 462. John R. Calvert. W.S. 1829. *d.* 1854.
- Mar. 11. 463. William Dunbar. Expelled 1833.
- Mar. 11. 464. John W. Hay. Adv. 1826. Afterwards Assistant Judge, Bahama Islands. *d.* 1837
- Mar. 11. 465. James Menzies. Resigned 1832.
- Mar. 11. 466. James Menzies, *secundus*. Resigned 1832.
- Mar. 18. 467. Robert Henderson. Adv. 1836. *d.* 1852.
- Nov. 25. 468. * George Hay Donaldson. W.S. 1833. *d.* 1872.
- Nov. 25. 469. * William Logie. W.S. 1832. Sheriff-Substitute, Airdrie, 1859. *d.* 1872.
- Nov. 25. 470. Alexander Dempster. Expelled 1835.
- Dec. 2. 471. * Thomas Thomson. W.S. 1834.
- Dec. 2. 472. * W. P. Allardice. W.S. 1836.
- Dec. 2. 473. Benjamin William Bell. W.S. 1833. *d.* 1840.
- Dec. 2. 474. * Robert A. Hill.
- Dec. 9. 475. * John R. Robertson. W.S. 1831.
- Dec. 9. 476. * John Ord Mackenzie. W.S. 1832. Afterwards of Dolphinton.

1830.

- Jan. 6. 477. * Hugh M'Kean. W.S. 1831.
- Jan. 27. 478. James Kinnear. W.S. 1832. *d.* 1849.
- Feb. 17. 479. Robert Hamilton. W.S. 1830. *d.* 1872.

1830.

- Mar. 31. 480. * J. Elphinstone Elliot. W.S. 1823. Afterwards a Clergyman of the Church of England.
- Nov. 24. 481. * John Hill Burton. Adv. 1831. Author of History of Scotland and other works. Secretary to Prison Board. LL.D. Edin. 1864.
- Dec. 1. 482. Robert Hall. W.S. 1828. Expelled 1835.

1831

- Jan. 26. 483. * Andrew Murray. W.S. 1837. Secretary to Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington, London.
- Jan. 26. 484. * Andrew Grierson. W.S. 1832.
- Mar. 16. 485. * Honourable Charles Hope of Bridgecastle. Adv. 1831. M.P. for Linlithgowshire, 1838. One of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man.
- Mar. 16. 486. * John Murray, M.A. Adv. 1831. Afterwards John Murray-Graham of Murrayshall.
- Mar. 16. 487. Thomas Gray Scott. W.S. 1833. *d.* 1856.
- Mar. 23. 488. Malcolm Cowan. Expelled 1838.
- Mar. 23. 489. * William Cooper. W.S. 1832.
- Mar. 30. 490. John Ainslie. Resigned 1832.
- Mar. 30. 491. Francis George Souter. *d.* 1864.
- Nov. 23. 492. James Wilson. W.S. 1833. *d.* 1866.
- Nov. 23. 493. * William M. Ellis. Adv. 1834.
- Nov. 23. 494. * Henry Glassford Bell. LL.D. Adv. 1832. Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire at Glasgow 1836. Sheriff of Lanarkshire 1867.
- Nov. 23. 495. * George Dingwall Fordyce. Adv. 1832. Sheriff of Sutherland and Caithness 1857.
- Nov. 23. 496. * J. D. Stewart. Non-resident 1831.
- Nov. 23. 497. Thomas Mackenzie. Adv. 1832. Sheriff of Cromarty 1851. Solicitor-General 1854. Raised to Bench as Lord Mackenzie 1855. Resigned 1864. *d.* 1872.
- Nov. 23. 498. * Archibald Russel. Non-resident 1831.
- Nov. 23. 499. * John Cook. W.S. 1867. Collector of W.S. Widows' Fund 1861.
- Nov. 23. 500. W. R. Baillie. W.S. 1836. *d.* 1858.
- Dec. 6. 501. * Charles Farquhar Shand. Adv. 1834. Author of "Practice of the Court of Session." Chief Judge

1831.

of the Island of Mauritius. Sir C. F. Shand,
Knight 1869. LL.D. 1870.

- Dec. 6. 502. George Hughes. W.S. 1832. Resigned 1832.
Dec. 14. 503. * Laurence Mudie Macara. W.S. 1833.
Dec. 14. 504. John Hall Maxwell. C.B. Adv. 1835. Secretary
to Highland and Agricultural Society. *d.* 1866.
Dec. 14. 505. Andrew Jameson. Adv. 1835. Sheriff-Substitute at
Ayr 1843. Sheriff-Substitute at Edinburgh 1845.
Sheriff of Aberdeen 1865. *d.* 1870.

1832.

- Jan. 4. 506. Honourable James Murray. Expelled 1838.
Feb. 8. 507. * Walter M'Culloch. W.S. 1830. Afterwards of Ard-
well.
Feb. 22. 508. William M. Spalding. W.S. 1833. *d.* 1857.
Mar. 21. 509. * David Mure. Adv. 1831. Sheriff of Perthshire
1853. Solicitor-General 1858. Lord Advocate
1859. M.P. for Buteshire 1859. Raised to Bench
as Lord Mure 1865.
Mar. 21. 510. * Patrick Wilson. W.S. 1834.
Mar. 28. 511. * Robert Horn. Adv. 1831.
Mar. 28. 512. Alexander Shank Cook. Adv. 1834. Procurator for
Church of Scotland 1856. Sheriff of Cromarty
1858. *d.* 1869.
Nov. 21. 513. * James Lawson Hill. W.S. 1835. Commissary
Clerk of Midlothian 1860.
Nov. 21. 514. Alexander Montgomerie Bell. W.S. 1835. Professor
of Conveyancing in the University of Edinburgh
1856. *d.* 1866.
Nov. 21. 515. * Benjamin Robert Bell. Adv. 1832. Sheriff of
Banff, Elgin, and Nairn 1856.
Nov. 28. 516. James Weir. Adv. 1834. Sheriff-Substitute at Kil-
marnock 1834. *d.* 1839.
Dec. 5. 517. * Charles Robertson. Adv. 1834. Treasurer to the
Faculty of Advocates 1862.
Dec. 5. 518. Thomas Tod Stoddart. Expelled 1838.
Dec. 19. 519. * John Clark Brodie. W.S. 1836. Crown Agent.
Keeper of the Register of Sasines 1858.

1833.

- Feb. 13. 520. J. Moore Craig. W.S. 1835. *d.* 1845.

1833.

- Feb. 20. 521. * Archibald Smith. Adv. 1834. Sheriff-Substitute, Glasgow 1846. *d.* 1866.
- Feb. 27. 522. * Scipio M'Taggart. W.S. 1835. Sheriff-Clerk of Argyll.
- Mar. 13. 523. Robert Graeme. W.S. 1835. *d.* 1871.
- Nov. 13. 524. * John S. Blackie. Adv. 1834. Professor of Humanity in Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1839. Professor of Greek in University of Edinburgh 1852.
- Nov. 20. 525. Alexander Wood jun. Adv. 1834. Sheriff-Substitute of Berwickshire 1850. *d.* 1861.
- Nov. 20. 526. * William Monteith.
- Nov. 20. 527. * John Inglis. D.C.L. Adv. 1833. Solicitor-General 1852. Lord Advocate 1852. Dean of Faculty 1852. M.P. for Stamford 1858. LL.D. Edin. 1858. Lord Justice-Clerk (Lord Glencorse) 1858. A Privy Councillor 1859. Lord Rector of Glasgow University 1865. Lord Justice-General 1867. Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh 1868.
- Nov. 27. 528. * James Moncreiff. Adv. 1833. Solicitor-General 1850. Lord Advocate 1851. M.P. for Leith Burghs 1851; for city of Edinburgh 1859; and for Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen 1868. Dean of Faculty 1858. LL.D. Edin. 1858. Lord Rector of Edinburgh University 1868. Lord Justice-Clerk (Lord Moncreiff) 1869. A Privy Councillor 1871. Sir James Moncrieff of Kilduff, Bart. 1871.
- Nov. 27. 529. Alexander S. Logan. Adv. 1835. Sheriff of Forfarshire 1854. *d.* 1862.
- Dec. 4. 530. * John Hope. W.S. 1829.
- Dec. 18. 531. * Gavin Hardie. Adv. 1834.

1834.

- Feb. 19. 532. George Ross junior. Adv. 1835. Editor of Leading Cases in Land Rights and Commercial Law. Professor of Scots Law in University of Edinburgh 1861. *d.* 1863.
- Feb. 26. 533. * John M. Balfour of Pilrig. W.S. 1835.
- Mar. 26. 534. Lawrence B. Douglas. Adv. 1835. Sheriff-Substitute of Eastern District of Fifeshire 1846. *d.* 1848.

1834.

- Nov. 19. 535. George Thomson. Adv. 1835. Expelled 1839.
 Nov. 19. 536. * James R. Pollexfen. W.S. 1836.
 Dec. 3. 537. * Robert Taylor. Adv. 1836.
 Dec. 3. 538. * E. S. Gordon. Adv. 1835. Solicitor-General 1866.
 Lord Advocate 1867. M.P. for Universities of
 Glasgow and Aberdeen 1869. Q.C. L.L.D. Edin.
 1869.
 Dec. 10. 539. * Charles G. Robertson. Adv. 1836. Sheriff-Substi-
 tute at Stonehaven 1846.
 Dec. 17. 540. John R. Tod. W.S. 1837. *d.* 1856.

1358.

- Jan. 14. 541. * James Forman. Adv. 1834.
 Jan. 28. 542. William Johnston. Adv. 1836. *d.* 1848.
 Jan. 28. 543. * Thomas Innes. Adv. 1836.
 Mar. 11. 544. * John Alexander, D.D. Adv. 1834. Afterwards
 Episcopal Clergyman.
 Mar. 25. 545. * Archibald Broun, now of Johnstonburn. Adv. 1838.
 P.C.S. 1868.
 Mar. 25. 546. John M. Mowbray. W.S. 1832. Resigned 1837.
 Nov. 18. 547. Joseph G. Stuart.
 Nov. 25. 548. James F. Galbraith. Expelled 1839.
 Nov. 25. 549. Alexander Cumine. Adv. 1836. *d.* 1839.
 Nov. 25. 550. John Murray. Adv. 1836. *d.* 1842.
 Dec. 2. 551. * Francis Russell. Adv. 1836. Sheriff-Substitute
 of Roxburghshire 1861.]

1836.

- Jan. 27. 552. George Irving, of Newton. Adv. 1837. *d.* 1869.
 Jan. 27. 553. William Dunlop. Resigned 1836.
 Feb. 24. 554. * John C. Christie. W.S. 1838. Depute-Keeper of
 Records 1873.
 Mar. 2. 555. Archibald Denniston. W.S. 1837. *d.* 1867.
 Mar. 16. 556. * Robert Johnston Brown. W.S. 1839. Afterwards
 in the Army.
 Nov. 23. 557. John Wardlaw. Adv. 1837. *d.* 1842.

1837.

- Nov. 22. 558. * Ord G. Campbell. W.S. 1838.
 Nov. 22. 559. Fergus Carstairs. Dropped from Roll 1839.
 Nov. 29. 560. George Maxwell. Name struck off, 1838.

1837.

- Dec. 6. 561. Charles Forsyth. Adv. 1837. Sheriff-Substitute at Wick 1847. *d.* 1849.
- Dec. 6. 562. * John Dickson. W.S. 1843.
- Dec. 6. 563. William Taylor. W.S. 1840. *d.* 1868.
- Dec. 13. 564. T. J. Hogue. W.S. 1839. *d.* 1844.
- Dec. 13. 565. James Donaldson. Adv. 1839. *d.* 1853.

1838.

- Nov. 21. 566. * George Young. Adv. 1840. Sheriff of Invernesshire 1853. Sheriff of Haddington and Berwick 1860. Solicitor-General 1862. M.P. for Wigtown Burgh 1865. Lord Advocate 1869. Barrister-at-Law 1869. Q.C. LL.D. Edin. 1871. A Privy Councillor 1872.
- Dec. 19. 567. Richard Hunter jun. W.S. 1838. *d.* 1844.

1839.

- Jan. 16. 568. Charles Dickson. Adv. 1840. Lecturer to Juridical Society 1843. Sheriff-Substitute at Forfar 1848. *d.* 1857.
- Feb. 13. 569. Edward Fraser. Adv. 1843. *d.* 1855.
- Nov. 20. 570. * Thomas Cleghorn. Adv. 1839. Sheriff of Argyllshire 1855.
- Nov. 20. 571. * James F. Montgomery. Adv. 1840. Ordained Clergyman of the Episcopal Church 1856.
- Nov. 20. 572. B. Ross. Adv. 1841. *d.* 1855.
- Nov. 20. 573. * H. L. Tennent. Adv. 1848. Sheriff-Substitute at Greenock 1856.
- Nov. 20. 574. * Robert Stuart. Adv. 1840. Barrister-at-Law 1856. Q.C. 1868. Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, N. W. Provinces of India, 1871. Sir R. Stuart, Knight, 1871.
- Nov. 20. 575. * Fred. L. Maitland Heriot, Esq. of Ramornie. Adv. 1839. Sheriff of Forfarshire 1862.
- Nov. 27. 576. * John Turnbull, of Abbey St Bathans. W.S. 1841.
- Dec. 18. 577. * Hugh James Rollo. W.S. 1847.

1840.

- Jan. 8. 578. Patrick M'Dougall. W.S. 1839. *d.* 1866.
- Jan. 8. 579. * Thomas G. Dickson.

1840.

- Mar. 25. 580. * Archibald Young. Adv. 1843.
 Nov. 11. 581. * G. B. Robertson. W.S. 1841. Deputy-Deeper of the Records 1853.
 Nov. 11. 582. * John Gillespie. W.S. 1844.
 Nov. 11. 583. * Patrick Fraser. Adv. 1843. Sheriff of Renfrewshire 1862. LL.D. Edin. 1871. Author of a Treatise upon the Law of the Domestic Relations.
 Nov. 11. 584. * Alexander Christie.
 Nov. 18. 585. * George More. Now George More Gordon of Charlton. W.S. 1838.
 Nov. 18. 586. D. J. Bridges. W.S. 1845. *d.* 1852.
 Nov. 18. 587. * W. R. Kermack. W.S. 1843. Fiscal of W.S. Society, 1872.
 Dec. 16. 588. George Paterson. Adv. 1840. Resigned 1847.

1841.

- Jan. 20. 589. Æneas Macbean. Expelled.
 Nov. 10. 590. J. Nairne junior. W.S. 1843. *d.* 1866.
 Nov. 17. 591. * R. H. Traquair. Non-resident 1841.
 Nov. 24. 592. George Forman. Resigned.
 Nov. 24. 593. * N. C. Campbell. Adv. 1842. Sheriff of Ayrshire 1862.
 Dec. 1. 594. * W. P. Stothert Paul. Adv. 1842.

1842.

- Dec. 7. 595. * W. H. Thomson. Adv. 1843. Sheriff-Substitute at Inverness 1857.
 Dec. 14. 596. Andrew Murray. W.S. 1845. Crown Agent. *d.* 1869.
 Dec. 14. 597. W. J. Sands. Expelled 1844.
 Dec. 14. 598. * J. G. Chancellor, of Shieldhill. Adv. 1844.
 Dec. 14. 599. Robert Brown.
 Dec. 14. 600. * George Robertson. W.S. 1848.

1843.

- Nov. 7. 601. * W. G. Dickson. Adv. 1847. Sheriff-Substitute at Glasgow 1868.
 Nov. 7. 602. * Thomas H. Ferrier. W.S. 1848.
 Nov. 22. 603. * George Dickson. Adv. 1847. Sheriff-Substitute at Dunse 1863.

1844.

- Jan. 31. 604. George Greig. W.S. 1848. *d.* 1869.
 Feb. 14. 605. Robert Bell Burns.
 Nov. 27. 606. John Ronaldson. Adv. 1845. *d.* 1866
 Dec. 18. 607. * Eneas R. Macdonell. Adv. 1845.

1845.

- Feb. 26. 608. William H. Murray. Adv. 1846. Sheriff-Substitute
 at Cromarty 1857. *d.* 1867.
 Mar. 19. 609. James Paterson. Resigned.
 Mar. 19. 610. * A. F. Adam. W.S. 1847.
 Mar. 26. 611. * J. Kennedy junior. W.S. 1844.
 Mar. 26. 612. * John Kirk. W.S. 1849.
 Mar. 26. 613. Archibald Grahame junior. Adv. 1846. *d.* 1852.
 Nov. 19. 614. * George Burnett. Adv. 1845. Lyon-Depute 1863.
 Lyon-King-of-Arms 1866.
 Nov. 26. 615. * William Caddell. Non-resident 1845. Afterwards
 Colonel in the Indian Army.
 Dec. 10. 616. * James S. Milne. Adv. 1847. Sheriff-Substitute of
 Selkirk 1861.

1846.

- Jan. 21. 617. * James Mackonochie. Adv. 1845. Barrister-at-law.
 Feb. 18. 618. * Gordon Forlong. Adv. 1846. Author of Students'
 Chart of the Law of Scotland.
 Mar. 11. 619. Robert B. Blackburn. Adv. 1846. Resigned 1847.
 Mar. 18. 620. John Hay Welsh. Adv. 1846. *d.* 1856.
 Mar. 18. 621. * J. Pettigrew Wilson. Adv. 1846.

1847.

- Jan. 13. 622. Thomas L. Paton. Adv. 1845. *d.* 1869.
 Jan. 13. 623. Robert Patrick.
 Mar. 17. 624. * Robert Orr. Adv. 1850. Sheriff-Substitute at Bute
 1861.
 Nov. 10. 625. * James A. Crichton. Adv. 1847. Sheriff of Fife 1870.
 Nov. 10. 626. James Mackie of Bargaly. Adv. 1847. M.P. for
 Kirkcudbright 1857. *d.* 1868.
 Nov. 10. 627. * William Ivory. Adv. 1849. Sheriff of Inverness 1862.
 Nov. 17. 628. * James W. Baillie, of Culterallers. W.S. 1847.

1848.

- Feb. 2. 629. * Andrew Stein. W.S. 1847.
 Mar. 8. 630. * John Marshall. Adv. 1851
 Nov. 8. 631. * Andrew Mackintosh. Adv. 1849.
 Nov. 8. 632. John Goodall. Adv. 1848. *d.* 1854.
 Nov. 8. 633. * James Adam. Adv. 1849.
 Nov. 8. 634. * John M. Duncan. Adv. 1850. Author of Digest of
 Entail Cases ; Treatise on Parochial Ecclesiastical
 Law, &c.
 Nov. 15. 635. * A. J. Napier. W.S. 1847.
 Nov. 15. 636. * John Grahame. Adv. 1849. Sheriff-Substitute at
 Dunblane 1857.
 Nov. 15. 637. * William L. Mair. Adv. 1854.
 Dec. 6. 638. * Norman Macpherson. Adv. 1851. Professor of
 Scots Law in University of Edinburgh, 1865. LL.D.
 Dec. 13. 639. * Charles Scott. Adv. 1847.
 Dec. 13. 640. William Peddie. Adv. 1851. *d.* 1853.
 Dec. 20. 641. * Crawford Hill. Adv. 1849. Sheriff-Substitute
 at Dingwall 1862.

1849.

- Feb. 21. 642. * John Gardiner. Adv. 1848.
 Nov. 14. 643. * John Berry of Tayfield. Adv. 1849.
 Nov. 14. 644. Alexander G. Monilaws. W.S. 1851. *d.* 1859.
 Nov. 14. 645. * Charles Stewart. W.S. 1851.
 Nov. 28. 646. Heywood D. Watson.
 Nov. 28. 647. * Alexander Y. Herries. Adv. 1850.
 Dec. 19. 648. Andrew A. Pearson. Resigned 1850.
 Dec. 19. 649. * James Turnbull. W.S. 1857.
 Dec. 19. 650. William E. Stewart.

1850.

- Nov. 13. 651. John Lorimer. Advocate 1852. *d.* 1866.
 Nov. 13. 652. * Archibald Steuart. W.S. 1853.
 Dec. 11. 653. Abercromby R. Dick. Adv. 1852. Sheriff-Substitute
 at Dunse 1861. *d.* 1863.
 Dec. 11. 654. William Ferguson. W.S. 1851. Resigned 1852.

1851.

- Nov. 12. 655. W. P. Wilkie. Adv. 1851. *d.* 1872
 Nov. 19. 656. * George Bruce. W.S. 1862.

1852.

- Jan. 21. 657. * David S. Dickson. W.S. 1856.
 Mar. 3. 658. * Robert Lee. Adv. 1853. Procurator for Church of Scotland 1869.
 Mar. 17. 659. Alexander Moncrieff. Adv. 1852. Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty 1869. *d.* 1870.
 Mar. 17. 660. * A. Burns Shand. Adv. 1853. Sheriff of Kincardineshire 1862. Sheriff of Berwickshire 1869. Raised to Bench as Lord Shand 1872.
 Nov. 10. 661. James M. Morison. Adv. 1852. *d.* 1861.
 Nov. 10. 662. * John Black. Adv. 1852.
 Nov. 10. 663. * D. Scott Moncreiff. W.S. 1854.
 Dec. 8. 664. * Harry Smith. W.S. 1852. Adv. 1857.
 Dec. 15. 665. * J. Stormonth Darling. W.S. 1855.
 Dec. 15. 666. John Murray. W.S. 1853. Resigned 1854.

1853.

- Jan. 19. 667. * L. Oliphant. Adv. 1854. Non-resident 1853. Secretary of Legation in Japan, 1861. M.P. for Stirling Burghs, 1865.
 Feb. 9. 668. * Andrew Beatson Bell. Adv. 1854. Sheriff-Substitute of Fife at Dunfermline 1866, at Cupar 1869.
 Feb. 16. 669. W. Mann Thomson. Adv. 1856. *d.* 1868.
 Nov. 9. 670. * David Duncan. Adv. 1855.
 Nov. 16. 671. * John Dove Wilson. Adv. 1857. Sheriff-Substitute Stonehaven, 1863.
 Nov. 16. 672. John Dick. Adv. 1854. *d.* 1859.
 Nov. 16. 673. * Colin C. Grant. W.S. 1860. Barrister-at Law 1868.
 Nov. 16. 674. * Charles W. Hope.
 Nov. 16. 675. * Alexander Innes Shand. Adv. 1864.
 Dec. 14. 676. * James H. R. Stark Christie. Adv. 1854.

1854.

- Feb. 8. 677. * Ninian H. Thomson. B.A. Non-resident 1854. Adv. 1855.
 Feb. 8. 678. * W. E. Gloag. Adv. 1853.
 Nov. 8. 679. * Robert L. Stuart. W.S. 1856. Circuit-Clerk of Justiciary 1863. Procurator-Fiscal of Mid-Lothian 1869.

1854.

- Nov. 15. 680. James H. Chalmers. W.S. 1856. *d.* 1860.
 Nov. 22. 681. * James Badenach Nicolson. Adv. 1855. Author of
 Treatise on Election Law. Editor of Erskine's
 Institutes.
 Nov. 29. 682. * J. Cunningham Grahame. Adv. 1855. Sheriff-Sub-
 stitute, Inverary 1860.
 Dec. 6. 683. * D. M. Smith. Adv. 1853. Sheriff-Substitute, at
 Elgin, 1862.

1855.

- Jan. 31. 684. * Middleton Rettie. M.A. Adv. 1855.
 Feb. 21. 685. * Francis Gebbie. Adv. 1855.
 Mar. 14. 686. * Alexander Erskine Murray. Adv. 1856. Sheriff
 Substitute, Glasgow, 1861.
 Nov. 21. 687. * John Guthrie Smith. Advocate 1855. Sheriff-Sub-
 stitute of Forfarshire, at Forfar 1860, at Dundee,
 1866. Sheriff of Aberdeenshire and Kincardine-
 shire 1870.
 Nov. 28. 688. Alexander Henderson Chalmers. W.S. 1854. *d.* 1871.
 Nov. 28. 689. * J. W. Young. W.S. 1868.
 Nov. 28. 690. James Skene of Rubislaw.
 Nov. 28. 691. * John Black Leslie Birnie. Adv. 1858.
 Nov. 28. 692. * John Ferguson M'Lennan. M.A. Adv. 1857.
 Dec. 12. 693. * Charles Tennant Couper. Adv. 1858.
 Dec. 12. 694. * John Burnet. Adv. 1856.
 Dec. 12. 695. * Henry Hill Lancaster. B.A. Adv. 1858
 Dec. 12. 696. * William Alex. Orr Paterson. Adv. 1856.
 Dec. 12. 697. * Robert L. B. S. Christie. W.S. 1856.
 Dec. 12. 698. * George Gibson.

1856.

- Jan. 23. 699. * Alex. Smith Kinnear. Adv. 1856. Solicitor of
 Teinds, 1864.
 Mar. 19. 700. * W. J. Menzies. W.S. 1858. Agent for Church of
 Scotland, 1868.
 Nov. 19. 701. * Wm. Roger Skelly.
 Nov. 19. 702. * George T. Kinnear. W.S. 1855.

1857.

- Feb. 4. 703. * Alex. Dunn Pattison of Mountblow. Adv. 1865.

1857.

- Feb. 25. 704. * Alex. Peddie. W.S. 1856. Afterwards Alexander Peddie Waddell.
- Mar. 4. 705. * D. Dundas Whigham. Adv. 1858.
- Mar. 18. 706. * John M'Laren. Adv. 1856. Sheriff of Chancery 1869. Author of Treatises on the Law of Trusts and Trust Settlements and of Wills and Succession. Editor of Professor More's Lectures, and of Bell's Commentaries.
- Nov. 4. 707. * W. N. M'Laren. Adv. 1859.
- Nov. 18. 708. * George Muir. Non-Resident 1857.
- Nov. 25. 709. * Wm. Lamond. Adv. 1858. Sheriff-Substitute at Dunfermline 1868.
- Nov. 25. 710. * James Dingwall Fordyce. M.A. Adv. 1860.
- Dec. 16. 711. * Thomas Henderson Orphoot. Adv. 1861. Sheriff-Substitute at Peebles 1872.

1858.

- Nov. 10. 712. * Wm. Dingwall Fordyce. M.A. Adv. 1861. M.P. Aberdeenshire 1866. M.P. Eastern District of Aberdeenshire 1868.
- Dec. 1. 713. * James Robert Jamieson. W.S. 1861. Afterwards James Auldjo Jamieson.
- Dec. 1. 714. Henry Graham Lawson. Resigned 1859.
- Dec. 8. 715. * John Cowan. W.S. 1860.
- Dec. 8. 716. * John Forman junior. W.S. 1862.
- Dec. 8. 717. * Alexander Craig Sellar. Adv. 1862.
- Dec. 15. 718. * Alexander M. Lindsay. M.A. Adv. 1861.

1859.

- Feb. 2. 719. * William Christie. B.A. Adv. 1858.
- Nov. 23. 720. * John Blair Balfour. Adv. 1861.
- Nov. 23. 721. * William Stuart Fraser. W.S. 1861.
- Nov. 23. 722. John T. Simson. W.S. 1860. *d.* 1865.
- Nov. 23. 723. * Patrick Blair. W.S. 1860.
- Nov. 23. 724. * Charles Grey Spittal. M.A. Adv. 1860. Sheriff-Substitute at Stornoway 1871.
- Nov. 23. 725. * Charles B. Logan. W.S. 1860.
- Nov. 23. 726. * Stair Andrew Agnew. M.A. Adv. 1860. Q. and L. T. Remembrancer 1870,

1859.

- Nov. 23. 727. * John Richard Davidson. M.A. Adv. 1861. Barrister-at-Law 1870.
 Nov. 30. 728. * Alexander Blair. M.A. Oxon. Adv. 1860.
 Dec. 14. 729. * John Binny. W.S. 1861.
 Dec. 14. 730. * James Tod. Adv. 1860.

1860.

- Jan. 11. 731. * Alexander Crombie. W.S. 1862.
 Nov. 14. 732. * James Brunton. W.S. 1862.
 Nov. 21. 733. James Grant. *d.* 1862.
 Nov. 28. 734. Adam Bannatyne. Adv. 1861. *d.* 1868.
 Dec. 5. 735. * David Hall. Adv. 1860.
 Dec. 5. 736. * John Comrie Thomson. Adv. 1861. Sheriff-Substitute at Aberdeen 1866.

1861.

- Mar. 13. 737. * William Reid. W.S. 1862.
 Nov. 13. 738. * William Guthrie. Adv. 1861 Registrar of Friendly Societies 1872.
 Nov. 13. 739. * William Vary Hunter. W.S. 1864.
 Nov. 20. 740. * Alexander Horsburgh. Adv. 1865.
 Nov. 20. 741. * John Neilson. W.S. 1861.
 Nov. 20. 742. * Donald Crawford. M.A. Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. Adv. 1862.

1862.

- Mar. 5. 743. William R. Pattison. M.A. W.S. 1869. *d.* 1872.
 Mar. 12. 744. * David B. Anderson. W.S. 1867.
 Nov. 19. 745. * William Frederick Hunter. M.A. LL.B. Utr. Jur. Doc. Adv. 1865.
 Nov. 26. 746. * Charles Stewart. Adv. 1862.
 Nov. 26. 747. * Francis Deas. M.A. LL.B. Adv. 1862. Author of Treatise on the Law of Railways.
 Dec. 10. 748. * Robert Craigie Bell. W.S. 1864.

1863.

- Jan. 7. 749. * James Gibson Starke. M.A. Adv. 1862. District Judge, Jamaica, 1870.
 Mar. 4. 750. * Ralph Dundas. W.S. 1868.
 Mar. 11. 751. * William Mackintosh. M.A. Adv. 1865.

1863.

- Mar. 18. 752. * John Rutherford junior. M.A. W.S. 1866.
 Mar. 18. 753. * James Burness. M.A. W.S. 1867.
 Mar. 25. 754. * Thomas Mure Mure. M.A. LL.B. Adv. 1864.
 Nov. 11. 755. * John Hay Atholl Macdonald. Adv. 1859. Author
 of Treatise on Criminal Law.
 Nov. 11. 756. * Archibald Anderson. M.A. Oxon. Adv. 1860.
 Nov. 11. 757. * Æneas James George Mackay. M.A. LL.B. Adv.
 1864.
 Nov. 11. 758. * M. Montgomerie Bell. W.S. 1864.
 Nov. 11. 759. * Thomas Spalding. W.S. 1865.
 Nov. 11. 760. * James Keir. Adv. 1864.
 Nov. 11. 761. * Walter Cook Spens. Adv. 1865. Sheriff-Substitute
 at Hamilton 1870.
 Nov. 11. 762. * George M. Paul. M.A. W.S. 1867.
 Nov. 18. 763. * Richard Vary Campbell. M.A. LL.B. Adv.
 1864.
 Nov. 18. 764. * Alexander D. M. Black. W.S. 1866.
 Nov. 25. 765. * C. Macpherson Campbell.
 Nov. 25. 766. * David Peter Chalmers. Adv. 1860. Chief-Justice
 of the Gambia, Africa, 1867.
 Nov. 25. 767. * J. M. Bell. W.S. 1864.
 Nov. 25. 768. J. C. Forman. Struck off the Roll, 1867.
 Nov. 25. 769. * George Fisher Melville. B.A. Oxon. Adv. 1865.

1864.

- Feb. 17. 770. * David Brand. Utr. Jur. Doc. Adv. 1864.
 Feb. 24. 771. * Alexander Gibson. M.A. Adv. 1866.
 Feb. 24. 772. * A. H. Ballingall. W.S. 1867.
 Mar. 2. 773. * Charles Rampini. Adv. 1865. District Judge
 Manchester, Jamaica, 1867.
 Mar. 23. 774. * James Robertson Buntine. M.A. Adv. 1865.
 Mar. 23. 775. * James Paterson. W.S. 1868.
 Nov. 9. 776. * Colin Mackenzie. W.S. 1864.
 Nov. 23. 777. * James L. Mansfield. B.A., LL.B., Cantab. Adv.
 1866.
 Dec. 7. 778. Charles Neaves. B.A. Oxon. Adv. 1864. d. 1870.

1865.

- Jan. 4. 779. * John Cheyne. M.A. Oxon. Adv. 1865. Sheriff-
 Substitute at Dundee 1870.

1865.

- Feb. 8. 780. * Robert Beatson. W.S. 1869.
 Mar. 22. 781. * George Francis Mylne. B.A. Oxon. Adv. 1865.
 Nov. 8. 782. * John Campbell Lorimer. M.A. LL.B. Adv. 1866.
 Nov. 15. 783. * Alexander E. Burnett. W.S.
 Nov. 15. 784. Thomas Finlayson. M.A. Adv. 1866. d. 1870.
 Dec. 6. 785. * James Mackay. W.S. 1867.
 Dec. 6. 786. * John Kirkpatrick. M.A. Cantab. LL.B. Dr Jur.
 Adv. 1868.

1866.

- Feb. 7. 787. * Robert Burt Ranken. M.A. Oxon. W.S. 1869.
 Nov. 14. 788. * Henry Johnston. B.A. Cantab. Adv. 1868.
 Nov. 14. 789. * John M'Kie Lees. M.A. LL.B. Adv. 1867.
 Sheriff-Substitute at Airdrie 1872.
 Nov. 14. 790. * James P. B. Robertson. M.A. Adv. 1867.
 Nov. 14. 791. * Moir J. Stormonth Darling. M.A. Adv. 1867.
 Nov. 21. 792. * Colin Hugh M'Lauchlan. M.A. Adv. 1868.
 Nov. 28. 793. * David Gillespie. M.A. Cantab. Adv. 1868.
 Nov. 28. 794. * John Maitland. B.A. Oxon. Adv. 1866.
 Dec. 5. 795. * Geo. S. Dundas. B.A. Oxon. Adv. 1867.

1867.

- Mar. 20. 796. * Wm. Muir Milroy. M.A. Adv. 1868.
 Nov. 13. 799. * Adam Gib Ellis. Adv. 1866. District Judge,
 Jamaica, 1870.
 Nov. 20. 797. * J. Mansfield Mackenzie. W.S. 1869.
 Nov. 20. 798. * A. R. Duncan. B.A. Cantab. Adv. 1869.
 Dec. 4. 800. * John P. Coldstream. W.S. 1866.

1868.

- Nov. 18. 801. * Andrew Jameson. M.A. Adv. 1870.
 Nov. 18. 802. * Ralph Richardson. M.A. W.S. 1869.
 Nov. 18. 803. * W. J. Dundas. W.S. 1871.
 Dec. 2. 804. * Wm. David Thorburn. M.A. Adv. 1870.
 Dec. 2. 805. * John P. Wright.

1869.

- Jan. 6. 806. * Geo. Wm. Thomson Omond. M.A. Adv. 1870.
 Mar. 3. 807. * David Crichton. M.A. Adv. 1869.
 Nov. 10. 808. * John Rankine. M.A. Adv. 1869.
 Nov. 10. 809. * Wm. George Scott-Moncrieff. M.A. Adv. 1870.
 Nov. 10. 810. * John H. Begg. Adv. 1870.

1869.

- Nov. 17. 811. * George Readman. M.A. Adv. 1871.
 Nov. 17. 812. * Robert Pringle. M.A. W.S. 1872.
 Nov. 24. 813. * James Macarthur. M.A. Adv. 1871.
 Dec. 1. 814. * Colin G. Macrae. M.A. W.S. 1871.
 Dec. 1. 815. * George Watson. M.A. Adv. 1871.
 Dec. 8. 816. * Charles Wilson. W.S. 1867.
 Dec. 8. 817. * Charles J. Pearson. M.A.Oxon. Adv. 1870.

1870.

- Jan. 26. 818. * Tyndall Bruce Johnstone. Adv. 1870.
 Feb. 16. 819. * John Guy Hamilton. M.A.Oxon. Adv. 1870.
 Feb. 23. 820. * Wm. Traquair Dickson. M.A. W.S. 1870.
 Feb. 23. 821. * John P. Wood. W.S. 1871.
 Nov. 9. 822. * John Kermack. W.S. 1871.
 Nov. 9. 823. * Robert R. Simpson. W.S. 1869.
 Nov. 9. 824. * George G. Soote. W.S. 1872.
 Nov. 9. 825. * James Balfour Paul. M.A. Adv. 1870.
 Nov. 9. 826. * Andrew Mitchell. B.A.Oxon. Adv. 1870.
 Nov. 16. 827. * David Lang. M.A. LL.B. Adv. 1870.

1871.

- Jan. 11. 828. * J. W. Taylor. Non-Resident 1870.
 Jan. 18. 829. * Alexander Low. B.A. Adv. 1870.
 Feb. 1. 830. * W. H. Marshall. M.A.
 Mar. 8. 831. * Wm. C. Bishop.
 Nov. 8. 832. * James W. Lindsay.
 Nov. 15. 833. * Duncan Snaw. M.A. W.S. 1872.
 Nov. 15. 834. * J. G. Maitland.
 Nov. 15. 835. * J. M. Thomson. B.A.
 Nov. 15. 836. * Horatio R. Macrae.
 Nov. 22. 837. * Charles S. Rankine Simson. W.S. 1872.

1872.

- Mar. 13. 838. * George Champion. B.A. Adv. 1872.
 Nov. 13. 839. * James Wallace. M.A.
 Nov. 20. 840. * John A. Trail. M.A. LL.B. W.S. 1872.

1873.

- Jan. 22. 841. * Holmes Ivory.
 Feb. 19. 842. * James Patten.
 Feb. 26. 843. * J. L. Macalpine..

II.—LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS.

NOTE.—Prior to 1822 the term *Honorary Member* was used in the sense in which the term *Extraordinary Member* is now used. In that year *Honorary Members*, in the sense in which the term is now used, were first elected.

1822.

- Jany. 23. Sir Walter Scott, Bart.
 The Hon. Baron Hume.
 George Joseph Bell, Esquire, Advocate.
 Colin Mackenzie, Esq., W.S.
 Macvey Napier, Esq., W.S.
 John Russell, Esq., W.S.
 John Shank More, Esq., Advocate.
- Feb. 13. The Right Hon. Charles Hope, Lord President.
 The Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice-Clerk.
 The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Shepherd, Lord Chief-Baron.
 The Right Hon. William Adam, Lord Chief Commissioner.
 Matthew Ross, Esq., Dean of Faculty.
 John Clerk, Esq., Advocate.
 James Gibson, Esq., W.S.
 Henry Jardine, Esq., King's Remembrancer in Exchequer.
 Roger Aytoun, Esq., W.S.
 George Cranston, Esq., Advocate.
 Thomas Thomson, Esq., Deputy-Clerk Register.
 Francis Jeffrey, Esq., Advocate.
 Joshua Henry Mackenzie, Esq., Advocate.
 James Moncreiff, Esq. Advocate.

1822.

Feb. 1813. James Hope, Esq., W.S.

John Arch. Murray, Esq., Advocate.

Henry Cockburn, Esq., Advocate.

1828.

Dec. 17. John Hope, Esq., Solicitor-General.

1852.

Nov. 10. The Right Hon. Duncan M'Neil, Lord Justice-General and
Lord President of the Court of Session.

Nov. 24. The Right Hon. John Inglis, Lord Advocate for Scotland.

1857.

January. The Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T. Lord
Clerk Register for Scotland, and Keeper of the Signet.

1862.

Mar. 19. The Right Hon. James Moncreiff, LL.D. Lord Advocate
for Scotland. Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.

1870.

March 23 Edward Strathearn Gordon, M.P., Q.C., Advocate, Dean of
the Faculty of Advocates.

The Right Honourable Sir William Gibson-Craig, Bart., a
Privy Councillor Lord-Clerk Register for Scotland, and
Principal Keeper of Her Majesty's Signet.

III.—LISTS OF OFFICE BEARERS.

(1.) PRESIDENTS.

Prior to 1784 all the Members officiated as President in rotation.

Where more than three names occur as Presidents for any year the last named were appointed to fill vacancies occurring during the year.

- 1784 - 1785. Messrs Bell, Morison, Lesly, Watson, Baird, and Drummond.
- 1785 - 1786. Messrs Dundas, Lesly, Bell, and Fletcher.
- 1786 - 1787. Messrs Bell, Baird, Gairdner, and Wemyss.
- 1787 - 1788. Messrs Baird, Lesly, and Steele.
- 1788 - 1789. Messrs Milne, Farquharson, Scotland, and Baird.
- 1789 - 1790. Messrs Wemyss, Milne, and Scotland.
- 1790 - 1791. Messrs Morison, Baird, and Scotland.
- 1791 - 1792. Messrs Lesly, Baird, and Steele.
- 1792 - 1793. Messrs Morison, Baird, and Spottiswoode.
- 1793 - 1794. Messrs Baird, Bruce, and Oliphant.
- 1794 - 1795. Messrs Oliphant, Lesly, and L'Amy
- 1795 - 1796. Messrs Oliphant, Fleming, and Graham.
- 1796 - 1797. Messrs Oliphant, Fleming, and Graham.
- 1797 - 1898. Messrs Graham, Gibson, and Reid.
- 1798 - 1799. Messrs Heriot, Erskine, and Reddie.
- 1799 - 1800. Messrs Donaldson, Erskine, and Renton.
- 1800 - 1801. Messrs Cook, Donaldson, and Cowan.
- 1801 - 1802. Messrs Cowan, Laing, and Douglas.
- 1802 - 1803. Messrs Donaldson, Cowan, Cunningham, and Mackenzie.
- 1803 - 1804. Messrs Nairn, Pollock, and Murray.
- 1804 - 1805. Messrs Wedderburn, Tennent, and Murray.
- 1805 - 1806. Messrs M'Bean, Bennett, and Small.

- 1806 - 1807. Messrs Douglas, Dow, and Russell.
1807 - 1808. Messrs Bridges, Lumsden, and Rollo.
1808 - 1809. Messrs Dow, Russell, and Hewat.
1809 - 1810. Messrs Jameson, Robison, and Veitch.
1810 - 1811. Messrs Matheson, Tawse, and Clason.
1811 - 1812. Messrs Tawse, Christison, and Rollo.
1812 - 1813. Messrs Henderson, Renny, and Hunter.
1813 - 1814. Messrs Tawse, Cannan, and Thomson.
1814 - 1815. Messrs Stuart, Robertson, and Bell.
1815 - 1816. Messrs McNeil, Hamilton, and Menzies.
1816 - 1817. Messrs Sandford, Pyper, and Whigham.
1717 - 1818. Messrs Marshall, Dickson, and Lindsay.
1718 - 1819. Messrs Gibson, Lawson, and Ellis.
1719 - 1820. Messrs McGachen, McKenzie, and Handyside.
1720 - 1821. Messrs Murray Bell, Miller, and Callander.
1721 - 1822. Messrs Peddie, Robertson, and Newton.
1822 - 1823. Messrs Darling, Johnston, and Anderson.
1823 - 1824. Messrs Gordon, Howden, and Cowan.
1824 - 1825. Messrs Dymock, McClelland, and Ritchie.
1825 - 1826. Messrs Daune, Dalmahoy, and Robertson.
1826 - 1827. Messrs Bayne, Boyd, and Paul.
1827 - 1828. Messrs McCallum, Duff, and Hopkirk.
1828 - 1829. Messrs Baird, Semple, and Dick.
1829 - 1830. Messrs Smith, Monro, and Patton.
1830 - 1831. Messrs Hector, Ainslie, and Crawford.
1831 - 1832. Messrs Maitland, Newbigging, and Henderson.
1832 - 1833. Messrs Menzies, Murray, and Mackenzie.
1833 - 1834. Hon. C. Hope, and Messrs Bell and McCulloch.
1834 - 1835. Messrs Scott, Macara, and Cook.
1835 - 1836. Messrs Shand, Mure, and Inglis.
1836 - 1837. Messrs McTaggart, Horn, and Blackie.
1837 - 1838. Messrs Ross, Balfour, and Robertson.
1838 - 1839. Messrs Murray Taylor, and Denniston.
1839 - 1840. Messrs Brown, Forsyth, and Donaldson.
1840 - 1841. Messrs Irving, Russell, and Wardlaw.
1841 - 1842. Messrs Dickson, Fraser, and Tennent.
1842 - 1843. Messrs Young, Montgomerie, and Maitland Heriot.
1843 - 1844. Messrs Kermack, Campbell, and Paul.
1844 - 1845. Messrs McDougal, McBean, and Thomson.

- 1845 - 1846. Messrs Thomson, Murray, and Chancellor.
 1846 - 1847. Messrs Murray, W. G. Dickson, and Macdonell.
 1847 - 1848. Messrs Kennedy, A. Grahame, and Burnett.
 1848 - 1849. Messrs Mackonochie, Kirk, and Pettigrew Wilson.
 1849 - 1850. Messrs Welsh, Milne, and Paton.
 1850 - 1851. Messrs Crichton, Forlong, and Napier.
 1851 - 1852. Messrs Marshall, Goodall, and Macpherson.
 1852 - 1853. Messrs Gardiner, Adam, and Berry.
 1853 - 1854. Messrs Menelaw, Duncan, and Macpherson.
 1854 - 1855. Messrs Lorimer, Dick, and Lee.
 1855 - 1856. Messrs Bruce, Morison, and Black.
 1856 - 1857. Messrs Beatson Bell, Harry Smith, D. M. Smith, and J. S. Darling.
 1857 - 1858. Messrs Chalmers, Nicholson, and Rettie.
 1858 - 1859. Messrs Guthrie Smith, Stuart, and Lancaster.
 1859 - 1860. Messrs Dove Wilson, Peddie, and Orr Paterson.
 1860 - 1861. Messrs Lamond, Jamieson, and Birnie.
 1861 - 1862. Messrs Menzies, Spittal, and Couper.
 1862 - 1863. Messrs Fraser, Balfour, and Christie.
 1863 - 1864. Messrs Brunton, Sellar, and Bannatyne.
 1864 - 1865. Messrs Reid, Crawford, and Hall.
 1865 - 1866. Messrs Craigie Bell, Macdonald, and Deas.
 1866 - 1867. Messrs Hunter, Mackintosh, and Mackay.
 1867 - 1868. Messrs Ballingal, Cheyne, and Brand.
 1868 - 1869. Messrs Melville, Gibson, and Ranken.
 1869 - 1870. Messrs Lees, Robertson, and Darling.
 1870 - 1871. Messrs Dundas, Ellis, and Coldstream.
 1871 - 1872. Messrs Mackenzie, Jameson, and Richardson.
 1872 - 1873. Messrs Thorburn, Rankine, and Begg.

(2) SECRETARIES.

1773. Mr Hall.
 1773 - 1782. Mr Lesly.
 1782 - 1785. Mr Robert Dundas.
 1785 - 1787. Mr Coll M'Donald.
 1785 - 1788. Mr Watson (joint).

1787 - 1788.	Mr Speid.
1788 - 1790.	Mr Beatson.
1790 - 1791.	Mr Spottiswoode.
1791 - 1792.	Mr Miller.
1792 - 1793.	Mr Oliphant.
1793 - 1794.	Mr Ferguson.
1794 - 1795.	Mr Graham.
1795 - 1796.	Mr M'Lean.
1796 - 1797.	Mr Berry.
1797 - 1798.	Mr Arnot.
1798 - 1799.	Mr Donaldson.
1799 - 1800.	Mr Cunningham.
1800 - 1801.	Mr Milnes.
1801 - 1802.	Mr Moncrieff.
1802 - 1803.	Mr Nairne.
1803 - 1804.	Mr Tennent.
1804 - 1806.	Mr Dow.
1806 - 1807.	Mr Bridges.
1807 - 1808.	Mr Hewat.
1808 - 1809.	Mr Tawse.
1809 - 1810.	Mr Clason.
1810 - 1811.	Mr Burns.
1811 - 1812.	Mr Bowie.
1812 - 1813.	Mr Thomson.
1813 - 1814.	Mr Robertson.
1814 - 1815.	Mr Menzies.
1815 - 1816.	Mr Pyper.
1816 - 1817.	Mr M'Kean.
1817 - 1818.	Mr Gibson.
1818 - 1819.	Mr Elliot.
1819 - 1820.	Mr Bell.
1820 - 1821.	Mr Peddie.
1821 - 1822.	Mr Darling.
1822 - 1823.	Mr Howden.
1823 - 1824.	Mr Dymock.
1824 - 1825.	Mr Dalmahoy.
1825 - 1826.	Mr Paul.
1826 - 1827.	Mr Duff.
1827 - 1828.	Mr Baird.

1828 - 1829.	Mr	Monro.
1829 - 1830.	Mr	Ainslie.
1830 - 1831.	Mr	Newbigging.
1831 - 1832.	Mr	Menzies.
1832 - 1833.	Mr	M'Culloch.
1833 - 1834.	Mr	Scott.
1834 - 1835.	Mr	Shand.
1835 - 1836.	Mr	Mactaggart.
1836 - 1837.	Mr	Stuart.
1837 - 1838.	Mr	Denniston.
1838 - 1839.	Mr	Donaldson.
1839 - 1840.	Mr	Campbell. Afterwards Mr Rollo.
1840 - 1841.	Mr	Taylor.
1841 - 1842.	Mr	Rollo.
1842 - 1843.	Mr	Rollo.
1843 - 1844.	Mr	Macbean.
1844 - 1845.	Mr	Christie.
1845 - 1846.	Mr	Dickson.
1846 - 1847.	Mr	A. Grahame.
1847 - 1848.	Mr	Maconochie.
1848 - 1849.	Mr	Crichton.
1849 - 1850.	Mr	Crichton.
1850 - 1851.	Mr	Marshall.
1851 - 1852.	Mr	Menelaws.
1852 - 1853.	Mr	Menelaws.
1853 - 1854.	Mr	Morison.
1854 - 1855.	Mr	Morison.
1855 - 1856.	Mr	Harry Smith.
1856 - 1857.	Mr	Stuart.
1857 - 1858.	Mr	Stuart.
1858 - 1859.	Mr	Dove Wilson.
1859 - 1860.	Mr	Lamond.
1860 - 1861.	Mr	Spittal.
1861 - 1862.	Mr	Fraser.
1862 - 1863.	Mr	Brunton.
1863 - 1864.	Mr	Reid.
1864 - 1865.	Mr	R. C. Bell.
1865 - 1866.	Mr	Rutherford.
1866 - 1867.	Mr	Ballingal.

1867 - 1868.	Mr Melville.
1868 - 1869.	Mr Leea.
1869 - 1870.	Mr Coldstream.
1870 - 1871.	Mr Jameson.
1871 - 1872.	Mr Thorburn.
1872 - 1873.	Mr Scott Moncrieff.

(3.) TREASURERS.

1773.	Mr Leslie.
1773 - 1777.	Mr Macdonald.
1777.	Mr Leslie.
1777 - 1782.	Mr Lake.
1782.	Mr Buchan.
1782 - 1785.	Mr Dundas.

These are all the appointments of Treasurer as a separate official appearing from the Minute-Books. The original laws contemplated the appointment of a Treasurer at the commencement of each Session, and it is not certain that those above named held office so long as would appear. Others may have been appointed, though their appointments were not minuted.

From 1785 to 1870 the office of Treasurer was combined with that of Secretary.

Since 1870 it has been combined with that of Librarian.

(4.) LIBRARIANS.

Prior to 1825 the duties of the Librarian were discharged by the Secretary and Treasurer.

1825 - 1826.	Mr Sutherland.
1826 - 1827.	Mr Cowan
1827 - 1828.	Mr Monro.
1828 - 1829.	Mr Jaap.
1829 - 1830.	Mr Newbigging.

- 1830 - 1831. Mr Menzies.
1831 - 1832. Mr M'Kenzie.
1832 - 1833. Mr Scott.
1833 - 1834. Mr Shand.
1834 - 1835. Mr Cook.
1835 - 1836. Mr Græme.
1836 - 1840. Mr Bayne.
1840 - 1841. Mr Maitland Heriot.
1841 - 1842. Mr Hunter.
1842 - 1843. Mr Kermack.
1843 - 1844. Mr Turnbull.
1844 - 1845. Mr Andrew Murray.
1845 - 1846. Mr W. G. Dickson.
1846 - 1847. Mr Kennedy.
1847 - 1848. Mr Forlong.
1848 - 1849. Mr Paton.
1849 - 1850. Mr Baillie.
1850 - 1851. Mr J. Grahame.
1851 - 1852. Mr J. Grahame.
1852 - 1853. Mr Dick.
1853 - 1854. Mr Dick.
1854 - 1855. Mr Harry Smith.
1855 - 1856. Mr Beatson Bell.
1856 - 1857. Mr Thomson. Afterwards Mr A. S. Kinnear.
1857 - 1858. Mr Kinnear.
1858 - 1859. Mr Erskine Murray.
1859 - 1860. Mr M'Laren.
1860 - 1861. Mr Orphoot
1861 - 1862. Mr Balfour.
1862 - 1863. Mr Thomson.
1863 - 1864. Mr Guthrie.
1864 - 1865. Mr Deas.
1865 - 1866. Mr Mackintosh.
1866 - 1867. Mr J. M. Bell.
1867 - 1868. Mr Gibson.
1868 - 1869. Mr Robertson.
1869 - 1870. Mr Dundas.
1870 - 1871. Mr Richardson.
1871 - 1872. Mr Rankine.
1872 - 1873. Mr Pearson.

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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values and beliefs of the communities they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of education, where cultural differences can significantly impact learning outcomes.

The second part of the paper focuses on the methodology used in the study. It describes the process of selecting participants, collecting data, and analyzing the results. The authors emphasize the importance of using a mixed-methods approach to gain a comprehensive understanding of the research topic.

The third part of the paper presents the findings of the study. It discusses the results of the quantitative data analysis and the insights gained from the qualitative interviews. The authors conclude that there are significant differences in learning outcomes between the two groups, and these differences can be attributed to cultural factors.

The final part of the paper discusses the implications of the findings for future research and practice. It suggests that educators should be aware of the cultural context of their students and tailor their teaching methods accordingly. Additionally, it recommends that future research should continue to explore the relationship between culture and learning outcomes.



